THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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CALLING THE ROLL.

ANOTHER FILIBUSTERING DAY IN THE HOUSE.

A CODE OF RULES TO BE REPORTED

But they Will be About as Arbitrary as the Will of the Speaker—Taylor Makes His Apperance—Georgia Patents Granted.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—[Special.]—Nothing whatever was done in the house today, the entire session being consumed in roll calls on filibustering motions made by the democrats. The object is to prevent legislation until Mr. Reed brings in his code of rules. Mr. Reed is getting very sick of this delay, for he cannot prevent ayes and no votes, each of which consumes forty-five minutes. He has, therefore, had two meetings of the committee on rules today, and will report a code, perhaps, tomorrow. Reed himself wanted to hold out under his own arbitrary rules until more democrats were unseated, but his followers are becoming uneasy, and some of his own party men have stated to him emphatically that they will desert him if he doesn't bring in a code of rules. Reed knows that a break in the republican ranks would ruin him. There are, however, republicans who know the democratic minority will prevent, or materially delay, all legislation, whether or not they favor it, until they have rules, and as they are directly interested in legislation such as the world's fair bill, they feel that they cannot bear with him longer. So many have made this fact known to the speaker that he has decided to surrender to the democrats by bringing in his rules.

THEY WILL BE UNJUST.

They will, however, be almost as unjust to the minority as his own arbitrary parliamentary rules. They will allow the speaker to decide by a count whether a quorum is present, and will give him the authority to decide whether a motion is made to delay legislation. In other words, they will rob the minority of nearly all their rights. Of course, such rules will be opposed by the democratic minority, and when the time comes to adopt them the democrats will refuse to vote, and thus compel Mr. Reed to have a republican quorum, or else decide a visible quorum present. It is, however, thought that he will not resort to the latter if it be possible, by bringing out the sick again, to have a republican quorum on hand.

TAYLOR IN WASHINGTON.

C. H. J. Taylor, Atlanta's colored lawyer, is here attending the negro relief convention. He says: "It is the largest ever held in the world, thirty-four states being represented. It is non-political, held for the purpose of discussing the elevation of the race." Taylor thinks good results will follow.

The following patents were issued to Georgians today:

Arthur B. Clark, Atlanta, combined seesaw and round-about.

Henry J. Ginn, Bowman, combination harrow.

James B. Glover, Savannah, car axle lubricator.

Henry C. Hall, Augusta, baling press.

D. E. Johnson, Atlanta, conduit for electric railways.

E. W. B.

STILL NO QUORUM.

But Speaker Reed Keeps Up His Way of Counting,

WASHINGTON, February 4.—That the democrats did not consider themselves yet vanquished, and that they proposed to throw every obstacle to the transaction of business until some rules were adopted for the government of the house, was shown by their demand for the reading of yesterday's journal in full. However, the clerk read this document with such rapidity that the task consumed a little more than half an hour.

SNUBBING SPRINGER AGAIN.

The reading having been completed, Messrs. McKinley and Springer rose, the former to move that the journal be approved, the latter to declare that not more than half of the journal had been read, and to demand the reading of the portions omitted. Mr. McKinley was recognized, and the speaker paid no attention to Mr. Springer's protests.

Mr. Springer, thereupon, remarked that the speaker not only made up the journal in his own way, but refused to have it read when it was made up.

Mr. McKinley demanded the previous question.

The previous question was ordered—yeas 165, nays none, a number of democrats being entered in the journal as present and not voting.

Mr. Springer questioned the correctness of the tally, but when in response to the speaker's request he expressed his inability to point out any individual instance of error, no objection was made to the announcement of the vote, but several democrats kept a strict count on the next vote, which was on the approval of the journal.

THE JOURNAL APPROVED.

The journal was approved—yeas 173, nays none—a constitutional quorum being counted by the speaker.

Mr. Springer moved to adjourn, suggesting that this a proper time to enter such a motion, and on this occasion his motion was entertained by the speaker, only to be defeated by a vote of yeas 114, nays 161.

The speaker then proceeded to lay before the house various senate bills for reference. Among them was one to relieve the treasurer of the United States from the amount now charged to him and deposited with several states. This bill the speaker referred, under the rules, to the committee on ways and means.

BLAND GETS IN A WORD.

Mr. Bland moved that the bill be referred to the committee on appropriations.

The speaker at first declined to entertain Mr. Bland's motion, but finally did so, whereupon, Mr. Springer demanded the reading of the bill and expressed his ability to show, by parliamentary law, that that demand should be complied with.

The speaker ignoring Mr. Springer, directed the clerk to call the roll, but Mr. Springer was indefatigable and exclaimed that this was the first time in the history of the house that a member had been denied the right to have read the measure which he was to vote upon.

The speaker therefore blandly directed the reading of the bill.

Mr. Bland's motion was defeated—yeas 9, nays 151—a quorum being counted by the speaker.

Mr. Flower moved that the bill be referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Flower's motion was defeated yeas 94, nays 135.

For the first time in several days this was not a strict party vote, the following republicans voting with the democrats in the affirmative: Messrs. Adams, Brower, Butterworth, Cooper of Ohio, Cheadle. Henderson of Iowa, Kerr of Iowa. Mason, Struble and E. B. Taylor of Ohio.

The Forgery Investigation.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—The special house committee on the Ohio ballot-box forgery resumed its inquiry today. Governor Campbell took the stand and continued his testimony begun yesterday, taking up his story at the point of the Germantown speech. He read from the Cincinnati Times-Star a report of Governor Foraker's Marietta speech in reply in which the latter says he knows when he has brought down game and that from Campbell's speech, it appeared that the game had been shot through the heart. Halstead had a dozen times reiterated the statement that he did not intend to use the paper, (exhibit a) until just before the election.

Governor Foraker interrupted the witness to say that he had never seen this particular report, and it was somewhere wrong.

Continuing, Governor Campbell said Halstead had been forced to admit that he did not intend to use the paper until just before the election, to explain why he did not consult with Sherman and others. Then, too, he hoped it would be too late for any proof beyond his (Campbell's), denial to be produced, and thus defeat his election. If he believed the paper to be genuine he would have published it at once, and ended the campaign.

LIKE A SCHOOL BOY'S SCRAWL.

When witness first saw the paper he was unable to account for his signature. He knew he had not written it. It was too poor—like the name a boy writes in pokeberry ink. Witness got McLean's denial, and then learned of Wood's candidacy for the position of smoke inspector. He heard that appointment could not be charged to political grounds—that Wood was an irresponsible man and he was the forger.

Witness said it had been reported a hundred times in the Gazette that there was a million dollars steal in the ballot-box bill. It began four days after the retraction, when Halstead recovered his wind, and had been kept up till the last Saturday.

READING HALSREAD'S EDITORIALS.

It was nonsense, as any one could see from a reading of the bill, but Halstead would keep it up for all time, regardless of testimony or anything else. He read some of the Gazette editorials, stopping to clear his throat with the remark, "It makes my throat very dry to read that kind of stuff."

After reading awhile, he said it was fair to show what the bill said, and turning to that document, he read the first section, authorizing the attorney-general to contract for boxes at $25 each. He referred to Hadden's testimony, speaking of another contract, and denied that he had signed any paper relating to ballot boxes. The other gentlemen named must unload for themselves. There had been no effort to pass the bill or even get it before the committee. It had been completely dropped. He had telegraphed to T. C. Campbell and John McLean to know if there were any papers. The insinuation was that there was a paper bearing his name, which he wanted to see before he denied the charge. That was an unmitigated falsehood. It had also been charged that he had tried to shield Wood from arrest, which was not true, and his counsel had consented to the writ required to have Wood arrested. A. W. Thurman had telegraphed witness October 23d to do nothing about the Wood matter at present; that he would write. So witness had telegraphed to defer the arrest, but it was too late, as Wood had been arrested. Much had been made of this.

DID NOT SHIELD WOOD.

Witness read a letter from A. W. Sherman, saying that he had telegraphed as he did, because he feared they would arrest Halstead, which would be a mistake, after he had published the retraction, as that complicated the case badly. That was all there was in the story of his attempt to shield Wood.

Referring to the story that the committee had subsequently adjourned for two weeks because it had discovered something very pleasant, and the lid was very hastily closed on the box, and further that Mr. Grosvenor, his counselor, had gone to Ohio to consult him, witness said that he challenged inquiry and denied that Mr. Grosvenor was his counsel or that he had seen him since last summer, until he got here. He served notice now that he was going to have a little fairer treatment from Halstead and his paper than he had had before. There was a limit to human endurance.

DULL IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Ingalls Reports a Resolution Calling for Certain Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—In the senate, Mr. Ingalls, from the judiciary committee, reported a resolution (which was agreed to) directing the attorney-general to communicate a statement of all expenditures in connection with the United States circuit court for the northern district of Florida in November and December, 1889, with copies of all communications between the department of justice and officers of that court relating to criminal prosecutions during the same months.

Mr. Dawes moved that the senate proceed to executive business.

Mr. Platt said that he had intended to ask the senate to take up the bill for the organization of the territory of Oklahoma. He was willing to give way to a motion for executive session.

Mr. Blair—The unfinished business is the educational bill. After deferring it several times, I have expected, by the usual courtesy of the senate, to have made some remarks on the subject today. As I am interrupted by reason of an executive session, I give notice that at 2 o'clock tomorrow I will call up the educational bill (or it will come up itself as unfinished business), and will address the senate.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

At 5 o'clock the doors were reopened, and the senate adjourned.

PINCHBACK ON HAND,

And Claiming the Presidency of the Colored Men's Convention.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—The colored men's convention was in session until an early hour this morning, and after a stormy scene finally elected Bishop A. W. Wayman as permanent president. His chief competitor was Ex-Senator P. H. B. Pinchback.

The convention met again this morning. The vote by which Bishop Wayman was declared elected permanent chairman was challenged, and a claim was made by Ex-Senator Pinchback that he had been the choice of the convention. Pinchback called the meeting to order, and the committee on permanent organization was appointed. The committee made a report, recommending Rev. J. C, Price, of North Carolina, as president; William H. Dupree, of Massachusetts, vice-president; P. A. Dawson, of New Jersey, and W. Calvin Chase, of Washington, secretaries; William Lively and Miss Mattie Jackson, of Ohio, assistant secretaries.

The report of the committee was adopted unanimously confirming these nominations. The list of honorary vice-presidents, one from each state, was also chosen.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—The senate this evening ratified the Samoan treaty with but twelve dissenting votes.

The senate has confirmed the following nominations: William H. Taft, of Ohio, to be solicitor-general; Augustine Heard, of Massachusetts, minister resident and consul-general to Corea, Lewis E. Parsons, Jr., United States district attorney, northern and iddle district of Alabama; James G. Parks, upervisor of census, second district of Tennessee.

Postmasters: Alabama—R. L. Houston, Birmingham. South Carolina—Frank Nichols, Greenville; R. Moorman, Newberry Court House. Virginia—O. H. Russell, Richmond.

Run Away With His Father's Money.

MACON, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—William Redding, of Ellenwood, Clayton county, came to Macon tonight hunting his son, Henry Redding, who, it is alleged, ran away from home Sunday with $6,300 of his father's money. Henry was found by William tonight.

READY FOR BURIAL.

THE REMAINS OF MRS. TRACY IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE SECRETARY REMOVED THERE

The Maid Josephine's Funeral—It Is Thought Leakage of Gas Caused the Conflagration.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Secretary Tracy continues to improve slowly. Many prominent people called at the house during the morning and were informed that the secretary was getting along nicely. His son, Mr. Frank B. Tracy, is now with him, having arrived here about 1:30 o'clock this morning on a special train. He is the first member of his family the secretary has seen since the awful calamity of yesterday morning, and his presence was an unmistakable source of joy and hope to the bereaved parent. The president sent over early in the morning to inquire after the secretary, and Private Secretary Halford called in person about 10 o'clock to consult with regard to the secretary's removal to the white house.

THE LADIES PASS A QUIET NIGHT.

The physicians attending Mrs. and Miss Wilderming said this morning that their patients passed quite a fair night and are better today. Mrs. Wilderming suffers a great deal from bruises and at times this morning was hysterical as she began to realize the extent of her terrible loss. At 10 o'clock the doctors succeeded in quieting her nerves and she then fell into a quiet slumber. She is necessarily much exhausted and suffers more from nervous shock than from her arm, but the doctors say that with absolute repose she will soon rally.

Miss Wilderming is decidedly better, having passed a restful night.

Mr. Frank B. Tracy called early this morning, but he was advised by the physicians not to see his sister for fear the meeting might excite her. No one save the nurse and physicians are allowed to enter the sick room.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Funeral services will be held over the remains of Mrs. Tracy and Miss Tracy in the east room of the white house tomorrow morning at nine o'clock. Rev. Dr. Douglass, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal church, will conduct the services. The bodies will be temporarily deposited in the receiving vault at Rock Creek cemetery, until a final disposition is determined upon. The services will be private.

REMOVED TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

Secretary Tracy was this evening taken to the white house, where he will remain for the present. He has received a great many messages of condolence from individuals and organized bodies. Among these are messages from Queen Victoria, through the British minister, and from the lord mayor of London, the common council of Brooklyn, officers of the "Alliance" and "Petrel," at Norfolk, Mission Ridge post Grand Army Republic, of Chattanooga and Rev. Lyman Abbott, of Plymouth church, Brooklyn.

THE BURIAL OF JOSEPHINE.

The funeral of Josephine Morell, the French maid who perished in the flames at the Tracy mansion, took place from St. Matthew's church this afternoon. The girl had no friends or relatives in this city, and Mrs. Harrison took charge of the burial arrangements.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Building Inspector Entursle has made an investigation into the origin of the fire. He says the escape and explosion of gas seems the most probable cause, as immediately under the point where the fire started there was located in the basement a pump run by a Bunsen gas burner, and it is possible that this may have been out of order, allowing the gas to escape to the room behind the wooden panneling, which extends all around the room on this floor, and that it there took fire. There is no absolute evidence that determines the cause.

SYMPATHY FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., February 4.—The city council tonight passed the following preamble and resolution:

> Whereas, The citizens of Richmond have learned with profound sorrow of the affliction that has visited the honorable secretary of the navy and his family; therefore, be it
>
> Resolved, by the council of the city of Richmond, the board of aldermen concurring, that his honor, the mayor, be requested to convey to the secretary of the navy the sincere sympathy felt for him by our people in the hour of his sad bereavemens and sorrow.

FUNERAL OF MRS. COPPINGER.

The Church Filled With Distinguished People—Cardinal Gibbons Officiates.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—The remains of Mrs. Alice Coppinger, wife of Colonel J. J. Coppinger, of the Eighteenth United States infantry, and eldest daughter of Secretary Blaine, were today laid to rest in consecrated ground in Oak Hill cemetery, beside those of her brother Walker. A brief service was held at 10 o'clock, at the residence of her father in Madison Place, and the body was then taken to St. Mathew's Catholic church, where solemn rites for the dead were performed. Rev. Father Thomas Sherman, son of General Sherman and nephew of the senator, celebrated a requiem mass. Cardinal Gibbons read the burial services and blessed the body.

AT THE CHURCH.

An hour before the arrival of the funeral cortege, a great concourse of people had gathered at the church, and long before the ceremonies began every seat and every available foot of space not reserved, was occupied.

At 10:30 o'clock, as the choir chanted the "miserere," the casket, completely covered with white blooms, upon which rested a sheaf of ripened wheat, was borne down the center aisle. Mrs. Blaine, leaning heavily upon the arm of Colonel Coppenger, closely followed by the bearers of the casket; Secretary Blaine, with one of his daughters upon his arm, came next, and these were followed in turn by James G. Blaine, Jr., with his other sister; Emmons Blaine and Mrs. Blaine, and Senator and Mrs. Cameron. As these were being seated, the president and Mrs. Harrison entered the church and were given seats just in their rear. Following the president at short intervals came the Vice-President and Mrs. Morton, Secretary Windom, Postmaster General and Mrs. Wanamaker, Secretary and Mrs. Proctor, Attorney General and Mrs. Miller, Secrerary Noble, Secretary and Mrs. Rusk, General Schofield and Admiral Rogers. Members of the international American conference entered in a body. The diplomatic corps was well represented. Many prominent senators and members of the house of representatives, and chief officials of the executive departments of the government were also present.

At the conclusion of the ceremony of blessing the body, the cardinal announced that, agreeable to the expressed wishes of the family of the deceased, no remarks would be made. The bearers then again took up their burden, and followed by the stricken and weeping family, passed from the church.

AN UNSEEMLY SCENE.

There was a scene in St. Mathew's church this afternoon, during the funeral of Mrs. Coppinger, Mr. Blaine's daughter. Cardinal Gibbons performed the services in the church, after a short service at the house by a Presbyterian minister.

As Colonel Coppinger and Secretary and Mrs. Blaine entered the church, Colonel Coppinger, being a Catholic, bent his knee and made the sign of the cross on his breast. Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, who seemed wholly overcome and bowed with grief, naturally omitted this observance, they being Presbyterians. The omission was noted by the galleries, and promptly resented in a series of low but perfectly audible hisses. E. W. B.

TWO GEORGIANS MARRIED.

A Romantic Marriage in Charlotte, With a Gainesville Girl as the Bride.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., February 4.—[Special.]—A somewhat romantic courtship culminated in a marriage here today. Some months ago Miss Nettie Wright, a pretty young girl, a daughter of Captain F. H. P. Wright, of Gainesville, Ga., came here to accept a position as clerk in the Western Union office. Among the half dozen nice young men employed as operators in this office was Mr. J. D. Parker, of Augusta. Soon a sort of mutual admiration sprang up between the two Georgians, and in a short time it was known in telegraph circles that they were engaged. Six weeks ago Mr. Parker was transferred to the Columbia, S. C., office, but last night he came to Charlotte and today carried away his fair Georgia friend, whom he now happily calls his wife. The marriage was quiet, only a few very intimate friends being invited. The ceremony was performed at the Shannon house, on North Trion street, by Rev. A. G. McManaway, pastor of Trion Street Baptist church.

HIS FATHER'S DOG WAS DEAD,

And He Tolled the Bell to Let the People Know About It.

GREENVILLE S. C., February 4.—[Special.] The citizens of Woodruff, S. C., were startled on Thursday night last by the tolling of the Baptist church bell, and upon inquiry could not learn the cause of it. Various rumors were set afloat as to why it should be rung, but no one could give a satisfactory reason. After hesitating a good while some one, with more nerve than the others, entered the belfry and found a young white boy, named James Darwin, tolling away as solemnly as the sexton would for a funeral. He was asked why he was doing so, and his reply was: "That his father's dog had just died, and he had instructed him to go and toll the bell to announce the sad news to the citizens of the town."

A SINGULAR REQUEST.

Wants to be Buried Beside the Woman He Murdered.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 4.—[Special.]—Elijah Moore, the negro murderer, who so easily escaped last Friday from jail at Greensboro, was recaptured yesterday afternoon near Madison, Rockingham county, very near the Virginia line. He was making the most desperate efforts to get into Virginia, and was captured while crossing Dan river. He had three revolvers and a knife, as well as a large supply of ammunition. Pursuit of him had gone on day and night, and he made slow progress, having to remain hidden during the day much of the time. He takes his capture cooly and laughed this morning on his arrival at Greensboro. He is to be hanged Friday, and said today that it is his particular desire to be buried beside the woman he murdered.

DELUDING THE NEGROES.

Governor Fowle Receives a Curious Letter From a Negro.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 4.—[Special.]—Governor Fowle today received a very curious letter from George M. Bullock, a negro, who lives in a western county. This letter makes it evident that the labor agents have been telling the ignorant negroes that they must leave this state. The letter is as follows:

> "Will you be kind enough to tell me something about this emigration question. I want to find out whether or not we are compelled to emigrate to the western states. I am not satisfied in my mind, because I want to stay in my native state, but if we are compelled to go, I want to know in time."

The governor replied that no one had any right to compel the colored people to go any where against their will.

The New Collector.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 4.—[Special.]—A change will take place Saturday in the internal revenue department at the customhouse here. Captain James S. Battle will be succeeded as special revenue agent by Mr. Knisley, of Indiana, who is now in the office becoming familiar with the duties. Captain Battle was made one of the seventeen special revenue agents in the United States by President Cleveland, and has been in office four years. He has been in charge of the Tennessee district for one year. He is a good democrat, however, and this fact makes his retention by the present administration an impossibility. Mr. Battle has ably performed his duties and made many friends here. He is a North Carolinian, and will return to Raleigh.

The Strong Engine to be Tested.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., February 4.—[Special.]—The famous strong engine, which is said to be able to pull a train of fifteen cars eighty miles an hour, is shortly to be tested on the Cincinnati Southern railroad from Cincinnati to Chattanooga. It is expected the run through the interminable tunnels and countless curves of the Cincinnati Southern will be made in about two weeks hence, and will, probably, be continued to New Orleans.

The Nott Gold Mine Sold.

UNION, S. C., February 4.—[Special.—The Nott gold mine in this county has been sold to a rich Philadelphia syndicate. The mine was owned by W. B. Wilson, of Rockhill, S. C., and C. D. Farror, William Munro and James Munro, of this place. After an inspection of the Philadelphia syndicate it was reported to be very rich. The mine is situated about twelve miles from Union city.

To Elect an Electrician.

MACON, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—The city council tonight decided to put on a new fire company in South Macon. The board of fire masters were instructed to elect a city electrician at one hundred dollars per month. Social clubs where liquors are sold, will be required to pay license of one hundred dollars per annum. A motion to make bawdy houses pay liquor license was laid on the table.

Her Husband Is Worthless.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., February 4.—[Special.]—Nettie Jones, wife of a white laborer named Frank Jones, attempted suicide today by swallowing an ounce and a half of laudanum, and two doctors and a stomach pump barely managed to save her life. Her husband is an improvident, worthless fellow. She says she will repeat the attempt at the first opportunity.

A Railroad Contractor Killed.

UNION, S. C., February 4.—[Special.]—Robert Moorman and Lee Schultz, from Virginia, and who have a contract on the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad, at Fishdam, got into a quarrel about a law suit yesterday evening, and Moorman shot and killed Schultz.

Cannon Is in Jail.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., February 4.—[Special.] Sam J Cannon, a negro, said to be wanted in Atlanta for murder, is in jail here. He was arrested by the police last night, and will be held until an officer can come from Atlanta to identify him. It is said Cannon is also wanted in Anniston, Ala., for burglary.

Sentenced to Death.

RALEIGH, N. C., February 4.—[Special.]—Jordan Pritchard, colored, has been convicted at Oxford of the murder of Daniel Moseley, of the same race, and sentenced to death. He killed Moseley during a row among a party of railway laborers in Granville county.

A Plumber Skips.

STAUNTON, Va., February 4.—C. Bargamine, member of council, and largely interested in gas fitting and plumbing has disappeared, leaving debts behind to the amount of about $20,000. His whereabouts are unknown. His wife and child remain here.

AGAINST NEGROES.

THEY HAVE NO CIVIL RIGHTS IN MISSOURI.

AND CANNOT FORCE THEIR WAY IN

Upon Hotels or Theatres, Which are Run as Private Speculations—A Decision by the Supreme Court.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., February 4.—[Special.] Judge R. H. Field, of the circuit court, today declared in a decision that a colored man could be refused admittance not only to a theater, but to hotels, public balls, etc. The suit was that of Simpson W. Younger against the Ninth Street theater, and was a test case.

THE CASE AT ISSUE.

Younger, who is a graduate of Oberlin university, and popular with the colored population, appeared at the theater November 27, 1888, with a colored female, and bought two orchestra seats. A new man was in the box office, and by mistake the tickets were sold to him. The ushers refused to give him seats, and he demanded them, and was ejected immediately.

THE SUIT BROUGHT.

He brought suit for $50,000 damages, in which he was supported by nearly 50,000 colored people in eastern Kansas and Missouri. The suit has been in the courts over a year. The colored people are incensed with the court, and much excitement prevailed. Judge Field held that, as the civil rights bill had been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of the United States, the rights of colored people, as well as others in this behalf, were to be determined by the common laws that theaters and race courses were private property, which the proprietors could run to suit themselves, and that a ticket thereto was a license revokable at any time, upon return or tender of the costs of the ticket.

THE CONTENTION DENIED.

The plaintiff contended that because the owners of the railroads were bound to receive as passengers any person, that the same rule would apply to theaters, but Judge Field held that railroads were necessities of life, while theaters, like race courses, were luxuries and amusements. In other words, the rights of the public against railroad companies were a necessity whereas the privilege of going to a theater or a horse race was an amusement and pastime and the damage resulting from a failure to enjoy which would be merely speculative and sentimental. Therefore theaters who receive no concessions from the public, could make any rule or regulation foregoing and forbidding any class of patrons which the proprietors deemed prejudicial to the business or against their wish, though they should act capriciously in so doing.

ANOTHER INTIMATION,

Judge Field. while delivering his opinion said that he believed that even if a person be refused admitance to a hotel, his damages would be merely nominal, that is, not more than one cent or one dollar, unless that was the only hotel in the place, or the person was denied entrance at all the hotels in the place.

PELL MAKES HIS BOND.

The Sixth National and Equitable Banks Again Doing Business.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Broker Pell, the bank wrecker, today succeeded in obtaining bond in the sum of $25,000 and was released. Classon, his associate, has not succeeded in finding his bondsmen. The Sixth National bank resumed business this morning under the direction of its former, and now again president, Leland, and the new board of directors. A few small accounts were drawn out, but the large body of depositors seemed to feel perfectly confident, and before noon business was going as if nothing had happened.

At a quarter past 1 o'clock this afternoon the Equitable bank threw open its doors for business. The board of directors held a meeting today and appointed Nathaniel H. Chapman cashier in place of Courter, who was removed. Mr. Chapman has for some time been a clerk in the Western National bank.

Arrested on Suspicion.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., February 4.—[Special.] A young man, known here as Edward Courtney, was arrested and jailed today on suspicion. He is suspected to be Edwin B. Hall, wanted in Elliottville, Mo,, for the murder of a man named Alexander M. McKinney. If he is the right man he is also wanted at Corun, Ill., for murder. The prisoner was located by a detective from Cincinnati, who has been following him for some time. The detective is sure he has the right man, and wired the sheriff at Elliottville, Mo., to come for the prisoner with a requisition. Courtney, or Hall, has been here only a short time, but has established a bad reputation, and is suspected of robbing an old countryman of $200.

Shot by the Sheriff.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., February 4.—[Special.]—As the result of the resistance of Luther Beach to arrest by W. Frazier, the sheriff of Bledsoe county, a duel to the death resulted, in which Beach was the victim. He stepped behind a tree and Sheriff Frazier fired at him and missed him. Falling forward and getting a bullet through his coat, Frazier sprang to his feet and fired again, this time hitting Beach in the side and inflicting a deathly wound, at the same moment a bullet from the pistol of P. H. Sherman, a member of the posse, penetrated the brain of Beach and he fell dead.

Two Assignments.

PHILADELPHIA, Febraaary 4.—Joseph P. Murphy, one of the largest woolen and cotton goods manufacturers in this city, made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors today to Hugh J. Hamill and John J. McDonald. Assets are estimated at from $600,000 to $650,000, and liabilities are close upon the same figures. Soon after the Murphy failure was announced the firm of B. Hamill & Co., consisting of Hugh J. Hamill and Bridget Hamill, his mother, dealers in yarns, at Germantown, made an assignment to David Scannell. Murphy is heavily indebted to Hamill & Co., for materials, and the assignment of that firm is due to Murphy's failure.

He Asked for Time.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., February 4.—Teller G. A. Denniston, Jr., of the National bank of Orange county, at Goshen, committed suicide yesterday. He is supposed to have been a defaulter to the amount of $20,000. President G. W. Murry, being satisfied that a deficit existed went to Denniston's bedside yesterday morning, and told him that he either had to confess or be handed over to the sheriff. Denniston begged that no action be taken until 2 o'clock. A few minutes before that hour he sent a bullet through his brain, dying instantly. It is supposed the money, which had been taken in small sums, was lost in speculation. The bank has a surplus of $100,000.

What Is the Matter?

NEW YORK, February, 4.—It leaked out today that C. R. Preston, secretary of the Haytian legation, and N. Deslaner, consul at this port, have resigned, their resignations having been asked for and they have returned to Port au Prince. The two Haytians sailed on the 15th of last month and for some reason the affair has been kept very quiet. Jamineez Hansted has been appointed in place of Deslaner, and M. Price, secretary of Minister Preston, is still in Washington, but it is rumored that he will be removed in a few days,

Ill Health Caused His Resignation.

NEW YORK, February 4.—Mayor Grant today received the resignation of City Chamberlain Richard J. Croker. He seemed to take it as a matter of course, but everybody but him, was considerably surprised. Ill health is said to be the cause.

MR. PARNELL'S VICTORY.

Comment of the Press—The Times' Solicitor Has Something to Say.

LONDON, February 4.—The Pall Mall Gazette says that Mr. Parnell has won a complete victory, both morally and materially. He will carry a conqueror's prestige into the investigation into the charges against him, which will be demanded from parliament.

The St. James Gazette attributes Mr. Parnell's acceptance of the compromise to his desire to avoid cross-examination in the libel suit:

The solicitor for the Times says that the Times will only pay the ordinary costs to Mr. Parnell, and that Mr. Parnell is not released from the payment of interlocutory costs which were awarded to the Times, nor from the costs of the abortive Scotch and Irish actions. He says the statement that the Times proposed the compromise is inaccurate.

The Star (T. P. O'Conner's paper) in an article on the victory of Mr. Parnell in his suit against the Times, says that Mr. Parnell has legally reinstated his character in the face of a tribunal packed by his enemies on the treasury bench. If he had failed to establish his case, he must have quit the house of commons. Having succeeded, he must be reinstated with appropriate honors. The Star further says that the first duty of W. H. Smith, government leader in the house of commons, is to propose a resolution acquitting Mr. Parnell of the charges made against him, and summoning Mr. Walter, proprietor of the Times, to the bar of the house for a grave breach of privileges.

What the Times Says.

LONDON, February 4.—The Times says upon the Parnell case:

> After our withdrawal of the letters was cle ar we had no legal defense; therefore, no alternative was open to us but to come to terms or abide the verdict of the jury; as we had at the outset challenged such action, we cannot complain at being taken at our word. The result, however, in no way affects the larger question. It is most desirable that the parliamentary commission should report, and when its report is presented it is equally desirable that it may be placed in the hands of the public with the least possible delay.

The Daily News states that the Parnell case was settled Saturday, and that counsel for the Times suggested the course which was adopted.

The Duke of Montpensier Dead.

MADRID, February 4.—The duke of Montpensier died suddenly today, at San Lucas. He was the fifth son of Louis Phillippi and was sixty-six years old. He was father-in-law of the count of Paris, his oldest daughter having married that prince in 1864. His third daughter was Maria D. Las Mercedes, first wife of the late king of Spain. He has been a conspicuous figure in Europe since 1845.

SNUBBING A PREACHER.

Reverend Gentlemen at War in Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., February 4.—[Special.]—Rev. J. Henry Smyth, D.D., of Philadelphia, Pa., preacher, lecturer and editor of "Sunshine for Little Folks," preached here Sunday morning and evening, and lectured last evening at the Southern Methodist church. When asked why he did not hold his services at the Northern Methodist, he replied that it was because the pastor, Dr. Recker, was "so obnoxious in Chattanooga."

A committee of three promint citizens and Dr. Recker called at Rev. Dr. Smyth's room at the Reed house, and demanded his authority for the statement that Dr. Recker is obnoxious. He told the committee that it was impertenance on their part to ask it, and he refused to tell.

It is learned that a nigger is in the wood pile, and that this little incident promises to become national in importance. Dr. Smyth was induced to lecture here by Chancellor Spence, of the United States Grant Memorial university, a Methodist school. Dr. Recker has little regard for the chancellor, and says he cannot canscientiously invite him into his pulpit. From the fact of Dr. Smyth being intimate with Chancellor Spence, this snub is taken by the faction who opposed the election of Dr. Spence to the chancellorship, as a virtual setting on of the dogs of war.

INTO THE RIVER.

A Terrible Accident to a Freight Train at Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., February 4.—At 8:30 last night, as a freight train started over the bridge spanning the river at Bridge Junction, the first span of iron bridge sank, precipitating the engine, tender and three cars into the river. Three men were in the cab, Engineer William Neville, Fireman O'Brien and Head Brakeman B. M. Lewis, of the Urbane. The fireman and brakeman were buried under the engine in eight feet of water, and the engineer was pinned in the cab with his head just above the water. As soon as the wreck was noticed, the banks of the river was lined with people. They found that the engineer was standing on the dead body of a fireman, but fastened in such a way that he could not be extricated. Passengers and others worked all night trying to get him out, applying hot water to keep from chilling to death and pouring brandy down his throat, but he finally died of cold and exposure. The engine was one of the heaviest made, weighing one hundred tons. It stands upright against the second pier of the bridge.

ANOTHER ONE.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 4.—Owing to heavy rains and washouts west of Dallas, Oregon, and also in the Williamette valley, there has been no telegraphic communication with Portland, Ore., or with other points on Puget sound since yesterday morning. A telegram from Dallas states that a construction train went through a bridge sixty-eight feet high on Sunday. The engine pssed over safely, but the tender fell on the cahoose, and killed ten men and injured sixteen. A train with three doctors left for the scene of the accident, which occurred about a mile and a half west of Cascade locks. The bridge was rendered unsafe by the heavy rains of late.

FLEMING IS GOVERNOR,

And the West Virginia Trouble at an End—The Inaugural Thursday.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., February 4.—The committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery preferred by D. M. Harr, reported today that, while there were grounds for believing that the charges were true, no evidence was offered to implicate Fleming or Goff in the matter. A vote was then taken on the resolution to declare Goff entitled to the seat of governor. This resolution was defeated by a vote of forty to forty-three, the republicans supporting it, and the democrats opposing it. The question then came upon the resolution of Chairman Kee, declaring Fleming legally elected governor. A vote was taken and it stood forty to forty-three. Everything passed off quietly. The houses immediately adjourned until tomorrow. The inauguration of Fleming has been fixed for Thursday at noon. An inaugural ball will take place Thursday night in the statehouse.

New York's World's Fair Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., February 4.—The senate world's fair special committee tonight decided to report the assembly world's fair bill to the senate tomorrow and place it upon its final passage immediately after the reading of the journal. The committee amended the bill by providing that no banks shall be used for the fair site south of Eightieth street, and nineteen additional exhibition commissioners agreed upon by conference committee last week, with the exception of substitution of Comptroller Meyers, of New York city, in place of Hiram Hitchcock, were also added as an amendment. The democratic members of the committee will dissent from the report.

A Little Girl Severely Burned.

EATONTON, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—A little daughter of Mr. W. G. Arman was severely burned on last Friday. While standing too near the fire, her clothing took an fired before the flames could be extinguished she was seriously burned. Mr. Arman, in his effort to extinguish the flames, fell and severely sprained his ankle.

THEIR CENTENNIAL.

THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY CELEBRATION.

Distinguished People Take Part in the Exercises—Speeches by Ex-President Cleveland and Others.

NEW YORK, February 4.—The events of the past few days at Washington, including the sad loss to the Blaine family and the severe tragic affliction of the home of Secretary Tracy, dimmed considerably the celebration of the centennial of the federal judiciary that was inaugurated this morning. The weather, too, seemed designed to cast additional gloom over the great affairs. The morning passed disagreeably, the rain growing heavier as the hour for the exercises approached. The attendance at the literary exercises at the Metropolitan opera house was the most noted that ever filled the magnificent building.

Distributed about the galleries were banners and shields bearing the coats-of-arms of the various states in the union. The interior of the building was otherwise elaborately decorated.

On the right of the stage in the front row were seated members of the United States supreme court bench, Chief Justice Fuller being directly beside ex-President Cleveland, who presided. Others seated on the stage included ex-Justice William Strong, Senator Evarts, W. B. Hill of Macon, Ga,, General W. T. Sherman, Noah Davis, Chauncy M. Depew, W. W. Astor and David Dudley Field.

While the distinguished gathering were leaving the carriages at the door and filling the seats until there was "standing room only," the Grand Symphony orchestra played the Coronation March overture from "Zampa," and "American Fantasia." When the last act had been played, ex-President Cleveland stepped forward. He was cheered to the echo, and it was some minutes before he could speak. Bowing his acknowledgements and expressing his appreciation of the generous welcome accorded him, Mr. Cleveland began his introductory address.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S SPEECH.

Ex-President Cleveland said:

We are accustomed to express on every fit occasion our reverence for the virtue and patriotism in which the foundations of our republic were laid, and to rejoice in the blessings vouchsafed to us under free institutions. Thus we have lately celebrated with becoming enthusiasm, the centennials of the completion of our constitution and the inauguration of our first president.

Today we have assembled to commemorate an event connected with our beginning as a people, which more than any other gave safety and the promise of perpetuity to the American plan of government, and which more than any other, happily illustrated the wisdom and enlightened foresight of those who designed our national structure.

In the work of creating our nation, the elements of a free government were supplied, by concessions of sovereign states, by surrender of accustomed rights, and by the inspiration of pure and disinterested patriotism. If from these elements there had not been evolved that feature in our federal system, which is our theme today, the structure might have been fair to look upon and might have presented a semblance of solidity and strength; but would have been only a semblance; and the completed edifice would have had within its foundations, the infirmity of decay and ruin.

It must be admitted that it is hardly within the power of human language, so to compass diverse interests and claims within the lines of a written constitution, as to free it entirely from disputes of construction; and certainly diverse constructions were apt to lurk in the diction of a constitution declared by the president of the convention which formulated it, to be "the result of a spirit of amity and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable."

It is fairly plain and palpable, both from reason and a review of events in our history, that without an arbiter to determine finally and conclusively, the rights and duties embraced in the language of the constitution, the union of states and the life of the American nation must have been precarious and disappointing. Indeed there could hardly have been a well grounded hope that they would long survive the interpretation of the national compact by every party upon whom it rested, and the insistance of each to the last extremity, upon such an interpretation as would secure coveted rights and benefits, and absolve from irksome duties and obligations.

In the creation of the world, the earth was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep, until God said, "Let there be light," and there was light.

In the creation of the new nation, our free institutions were without the form and symmetry of strength, and the darkness and hopelessness brooded over the aspirations of our people, until a light in the temple of justice and law, gathered from the Divine Fountain of Light, illumined the work of the fathers of the republic.

On this centennial day we will devoutly thank heaven for the revelation to those who formed our government, of this source of strength and light, and for the inspiration of disinterested patriotism and consecrated devotion which established the tribunal which we today commemorate.

Our fathers had sacrificed much to be free. Above all things they desired freedom to be absolutely secured to themselves and their posterity. And yet with all their enthusiasm for that sentiment, they were willing to refer to the tribunal which they devised, all questions arising under their newly formed constitution, affecting the freedom and the protection and safety of the citizen. Though bitter experience had taught them that the instrumentalities of government might trespass upon freedom, and though they had learned in a hard school the cost of the struggle to wrest liberty from the grasp of power, they refused, in the solemn work they had in hand, to take counsel of undue fear or distracting perturbation; and they calmly and deliberately established as a function of their government, a check upon unauthorized freedom and a restraint upon dangerous liberty. Their attachment and allegiance to the sovereignty of their states were warm and unfaltering; but these did not prevent them from contributing a fraction of that sovereignty to the creation of a court which should guard and protect their new nation and save and perpetuate a government which should in all time to come bless an independent people.

I deem myself highly honored by the part assigned to me in these commemorative exercises. As in eloquent and fitting terms we shall be led by those chosen to address us, to the contemplation of the history of that august tribunal organized one hundred years ago; as the lives and services of those who in the past have presided over its councils are rehearsed to us; as our love and veneration for our fellow tountrymen who now fill its high and sacred places are quickened; and as we are reminded of the manner in which our national court has at all times illustrated the strength and beneficence of free institutions, let us be glad in the possession of this rich heritage of American citizenship, and gratefully appreciate the wisdom and patriotism of those who gave to us the supreme court of the United States.

PRAYER BY DR. DIX.

Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, of Trinity church, followed the ex-president and the audience rose and stood with bowed heads, while the reverend gentleman made an invocation. He prayed that the federal bench would be given grace and divine assistance to carry on the second century of its existence as justly as its first had been, ever rendering judgment that is just. In closing, Dr. Dix made allusion to the affliction that had been met by Secretaries Tracy and Blaine, and prayed that they might be aided to bear their loss.

THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Ex-Judge William Arnouz, chairman of the judiciary centennial committee of the New York State Bar association, next delivered an address of welcome to the court, whose members sat in their black robes and paid strict attention.

MR. BUTLER'S SPEECH.

The principal address followed. It was "The Origin of the Supreme Court of the United States and its Place in the Constitution," and the delivery was by Veteran Lawyer William Allen Butler, LL.D. His remarks were frequently interrupted by generous applause. He said:

This commemorative hour sets before our view, in the retrospect, and after the lapse of a century, the structure of our national government at the moment when, for the first time, it stood complete in all its parts.

The new order of things established by the federal constitution, adopted by the convention September 17th, 1787, came very gradually into being. The ratification by eleven of the thirteen states was not completed until July, 1788. The first congress summoned to meet in New York, as the seat of government, on the 4th of March, 1789, did not convene until the beginning of April, when, after counting the votes of the electoral colleges, it declared Washington the president elect. His inauguration followed on April 30, but, as yet, there was no federal judge to administer the oath of office required by the constitution of the chief magistrate of the republic. This service was performed by Robert R. Livingston, the first chancellor of New York, under the constitution of that state of 1777.

Congress, on the day after its organization, entered on the work of providing for the establishment of the judiciary by appointing a committee, of which Oliver Ellsworth, one of the framers of the constitution, and afterwards chief justice of the supreme court, was the chairman. And the judiciary act, approved Washington September 24, 1789, substantially as it exists today, was largely the work of this eminent jurist.

Washington promptly nominated, and the senate as promptly confirmed, John Jay, of New York, to be chief justice of the court, and as associate justices, John Rutledge, of South Carolina; William Cushing, of Massachusetts; Robert H. Harrison, of Maryland; James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, and John Blair, of Virginia. Of these, Jay, Cushing and Harrison had respectively served as chief justices in their own states; Rutledge, Wilson and Blair had been members of the convention which framed the constitution.

FIRST SESSION OF THE COURT.

On the first Monday of February, 1790, the day fixed for the opening session of the court, a quorum was not present; on the following day, the first Tuesday of February—one hundred years ago—the room in the exchange, set apart for the court, the federal hall being occupied by congress, was, as we are informed by the United States Gazette, in its issue of the nex day, "uncommonly crowded." Numerous federal, state and municipal officers were present, and "a great number of the members of the bar." The chief justice and associate justices, Cushing, Wilson and Blair took their seats on the bench, attended by the attorney general of the United States, Edmund Randolph, of Virginia; the letters patent commissioning all these officers were read by John McKesson, who acted as temporary clerk; Richard Wenman was appointed "cryer;" proclamation was made, and the supreme court of the United States was opened.

By these facts, marked with true republican simplicity, the full breath of life was breathed into the government of the United States, and it became a living organism.

* * * * *

POWER TO ANNUL LEGISLATIVE ACTS AND TO DECIDE BETWEEN STATES.

The most striking element in the powers granted is that which clothes the judiciary with the right to annul legislative enactments. Even as to this power it has been said that the supreme court "has no prototype in history."

"Judicial tribunals have existed as component parts of other federal systems, but the supreme court of the United States is the only court in history that has ever possessed the power to finaliv determine the validity of a national law."

But in the clause next following the judicial power is extended "to controversies between two or more states."

This brief but comprehensive waiver on the part of the thirteen sovereign states of exemption from judicial power and this mandate of the organic law that the judicial power created by the people shall be the arbiter between the states themselves, in all their controversies with each other, mark the highest level ever attained in the progress of representative government. They have justly excited the wonder and admiration of the most intelligent observers of our constitutional system.

Tocqueville says: "In the nations of Europe the courts of justice are only called upon to try the controversies of private individuals; but the supreme court of the United States summons sovereign powers to its bar."

John Stuart Mill declares this substitute in the organic law for war and diplomacy as the means of settling disputes between states "the first example of what is now one of the most prominent wants of civilized society, a real international tribunal."

REMEDIES AGAINST ABUSE OF JUDICIAL POWER.

Vast and far-reaching as are the powers thus granted, the same organic law which confers them provides against their abuse by declaring the liability of the judges to impeachment for bad behavior, and by the reserved right of the people to amend the constitution—a right exercised in the restraint of jurisdiction imposed by the eleventh amendment—and, further, by the power of congress to regulate the appellate jurisdiction. Finally, beyond and above all written boundaries and limitations of the judicial power, is the ever present scrutiny of the people, whose instrument it is the collective wisdom of the whole nation, that which James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, one of the ablest members of the convention and one of the first associate justices of the supreme court, called "the mind or sense of the people at large," another name for organized public opinion.

INTENTION OF THE FOUNDERS.

What the founders intended and what they accomplished was something wholly different from the creation of a tribunal to coerce or control the political action of the states, or to invade the exercise of their right in the regulation of that vast department of internal government, which, for want of a better name, we call the "police power." They meant to create, and they created, a court which, by its supreme authority, acting upon suitors who should invoke its power, and executing its decrees by due process of law, should be able to annul and make void any and every enactment by which congress or any state legislature or constitutional convention should infringe upon the constitution and laws of the United States. They meant also to provide a complete system for the administration of justice between all suitors standing in such relations of right or of citizenship as to make their controversies properly recognizable by the federal courts. In providing for the independence of the judiciary, they kept it free from all share in legislation, and from all dependence on the legislature for any original power. They knew that under the system of party government which must needs prevail, partisanship and politics would be the controlling force in legislation, and they knew how easily politics are associated with corruption. The maxim of Walpole that "every man has his price," had borne its baneful fruit in the English parliament. The framers of the American constitution, with a higher ideal of government and a civic virtue even worthier of praise than the wisdom which won for them the world's applause, strove to give this ideal form and substance and perpetuity. Above all they sought, if possible, to commit to stainless hands the unstained sword of justice.

STATE RIGHTS SAFE IN THE HANDS OF THE COURT.

How well the powers thus granted have been exercised, the history of the federal judiciary attests. In its great task of bringing the behests of the constitution to bear on conflicting rights of suitors under the laws of the union, and the laws of the states, its records through all these hundred years are an illustrious exhibit of that impartial and wise discrimination which constitutes the highest element of judicial wisdom. If any intelligent student of our institutions has any lingering doubt as to the safety of the reserved rights of the states of this union as affected by the jurisdiction of the supreme court, let him resort to the latter opinions of the court on constitutional questions arising since the adoption of the fourteenth amendment, by which the rights of citizenship and of citizens all the land over, have been established on their new and final basis of constitutional guarantees. He will rise from their perusal disabused of his doubts, marveling, perhaps, at the extent to which so soon after the long and bitter conflict, in which the integrity and supremacy of the nation has been tried and tested, and made sure, the strong hand of the supreme judiciary has upheld the exercise by the states of many disputed powers, but refreshed with a new sense of the abiding strength and wisdom of a system of government rigid enough to hold in union all these separate states as a nation, and yet flexible enough to leave unimpaired the true autonomy of each.

ADDRESS OF MR. HENRY HITCHCOCK.

Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis, then delivered an address upon the exercise of the powers of the court since its organization. He began by referring to the suit of the state of Florida against the state of Georgia, brought in the supreme court to determine the boundary line between them, of which Chief Justice Taney said: "A suit in a court of justice between such parties, and upon such a question, is without example in the jurisprudence of any other country."

"This impressive statement, said the speaker, illustrates, in part, the nature, the novelty and the dignity of the unexampled powers which that court has exercised during the period of an hundred years, whose auspicious close we celebrate this day.

"The supreme court exists by the express mandate of the constitution, which distributes the powers of government among three great departments. Referring to the precept, quoted by Madison, that the accumulation of these powers in the same hands is the very definition of tyranny, the speaker said: 'The splendid, the unparalleled achievement of our forefathers lay in their successful application of that precept to the problems before them. For not only did they distribute among three distinct and independent departments the powers of the national government, securing of that government absolute supremacy within its appropriate but limited sphere, while also preserving to the several states the autonomy and internal powers essential to their welfare; but they so framed and established the national judiciary, the weakest of those departments, holding neither purse nor sword, strong only in the reverence of the people for the sanctions of law, as to make the courts, while strictly exercising their judicial functions in pursuance of established rules and principles of law, at once the arbiters of public and private right, and the bulwark of a limited constitution against legislative encroachment.'"

The vast reach of the powers of the court springs from the great political fact, that the government of the union is one which in all its departments operates directly upon individuals. To the supreme court, "the living voice of the constitution," belongs the ultimate development of the powers which that instrument confers. In fulfilling its great trust, that court, in whatever has concerned the national welfare, has stood for the conscience of the people of the United States.

Observing that the judicial power can be exercised only for the determination of a controversy brought before the court in legal form, and only of such cases as are specified in the constitution or some act of congress pursuant thereto, the speaker alluded to numerous important cases in which the court had declined to take jurisdiction of political questions, or those involving the exercise of legislative or executive discretion; also referring to the Slaughterhouse cases and other important decisions in which the court has upheld the police power of the states. Under this head, the history of the court was epitomized in the words of Chief Justice Chase,—"Judicial duty is not less fitly performed by declining ungranted jurisdiction than in exercising firmly that which the constitution and laws confer."

In the affirmative exercise of its powers, the chief, said the speaker, is that of interpreting the supreme law of the land. Consider for a moment what this implied a hundred years ago. To the court itself, a tribunal without example, was confided the development of a constitution which had no precedent. The constitution was in itself an experiment, a compromise—"extorted," as John Quincy Adams said, "from the grinding necessities of a reluctant people;" the people of thirteen independent states, reluctant to surrender on any terms, even to a government created by themselves, the jarring powers which threatened, like the warriors sprung from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus in Attic soil, to perish in deadly mutual strife.

A spirited sketch was given of the great case of Chisholm vs. Georgia, in which, in 1793, the supreme court, unmoved by the general excitement and alarm, held that under the constitution as adopted, a state could not be sued as a debtor in that court. This led to the adoption of the XIth amendment, forbidding suits to be brought by individuals against a state. The vital principle maintained in the Chisholm case was the supremacy of the judicial power of the United States within the limits of the constitution, whatever the court should determine those limits to be. The eleventh amendment narrowed those limits, but affirmed that principle.

The great services of Chief Justice Marshall were described in glowing terms. Beacon lights of the nation's jurisprudence, illuminating with prophetic radiance the dark waters of the distant future, those luminous judgments have shone out, and still shine for us afar, marking out its course, warning it of perils on either hand,—the quicksands of legislative or executive encroachment, and the dangerous opposing reefs of uncontrolled state sovereignty, white with the breakers of anarchy and civil war.

A rapid sketch was given of the exercise by the court of its great power to control the judgments of state courts, and to declare void laws repugnant to the constitution; reference being made to Gibbons vs. Ogden, the Pensacola telegraph case, and other cases, in which was enforced the power of congress to regulate commerce. The development by the court of the great purpose of the constitution "to establish justice" was illustrated by the Dartmouth college case and other important decisions upholding the sanctity of contracts and by other judgments, protecting the rights of the Indians, and determining controversies between states concerning their boundaries. Unexampled in the history of jurisprudence are such suits, between such parties, before such a tribunal.

Mr. Hitchcock also traced the development of the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States, at first limited to tide water, but which, in the masterly judgment of Chief Justice Taney, in the case of the Genesee Chief, in 1851, was held to include all navigable inland waters, thus extending to the commerce of our inland seas the uniform rules of admiralty.

Dwelling briefly upon the fierce political controversies concerning slavery, the Dred Scott case was alluded to as a decision by the court of questions incapable, under such circumstances, of judicial settlement. At the dreadful cost of four years of civil war, the supremacy of the nation was forever vindicated. By their own appeal to arms, the advocates of secession and the defenders of slavery had brought about the destruction of both. Peace was restored, and the people of the United States inscribed in their fundamental law new guarantees of universal liberty, of citizenship, and of the equal protection of the laws. New and grave problems arose, not yet all solved, and capable of solution only by a people whose reverence for law shall secure to every citizen the rights which neither force nor fraud can permanently deny.

An impressive summary was given of the exercise of the powers of the court since the civil war in expounding the constitution which established, a hundred years ago, "an indestructible union of indestructible states." "The court," said the speaker, "by means of that great writ of habeas corpus, has maintained, against executive power, the right of trial by jury: has annulled, as ex post facto, new test oaths and penalties imposed by congress and the states; has prohibited unreasonable searches or seizures, and has protected the citizen against unlawful imprisonment, under color of the legislative power of congress; has forbidden the taxing power of either congress or the states to impede the exercises by the other of its appropriate functions of government; has enforced the obligation of lawful contracts, while declaring utterly void those intended to aid the rebellion, and refusing to recognize, as contracts, privileges improvidently granted by state legislatures. Interpreting those great amendments to the constitution, it has shielded citizen and alien alike, of every race and color, against unequal laws and oppressive ordinances; but while upholding the power of congress to enforce them by "corrective legislation," has denied its right to supersede the legislatures of the states. Asserting the right of the United States, both by the legislative and the judicial power, to guard the purity of national elections and to protect the officers and agents of the nation in the discharge of every duty, and upholding the supremacy of the general government, within its sphere, over all persons and territory and things throughout the union, it has not less firmly maintained the power and duty of each state, within its proper sphere, to legislate for the welfare of its people. In its own comprehensive phrase, the court "has held with a steady and an even hand the balance between federal and state power."

In concluding, the speaker said: 'The true power of the court has resided and must ever dwell in the sincere respect and unbought confidence of of the people of the Uniten States, conscious that with themselves still rests the destiny of their free institutions, whose safety and endurance depend upon their own reverence for the sanctions of law.

Quoting De Tocqueville's declaration, fifty years ago, that the supreme court is placed at the head of all known tribunals, both by the nature of its rights and by the class of parties which it controls, Mr. Hitchcock's address closed as follows:

Reviewing, at the century's close, the exercise of those powers, with what patriotic pride, with what reverent thankfulness, to the supreme ruler of nations, may we not justly regard, in either aspect of its jurisdiction, this most august of human tribunals! In the one, we contemplate the vast conflicting interests, of private and public concern, whose adjustment has been demanded by the unparalleled growth and development of a great people, and the still graver controversies among powerful states, such as elsewhere drain the lifeblood and make desolate the homes of nations; alike peacefully determined by those judgments, pronounced by illustrious men, the records of which are more glorious than the blazonry of battle-flags, since upon them are inscribed the bloodless victories of peace, nobler than all the triumphs of war. In the other, the imagination pictures that impressive spectacle, the unbroken procession through all those years of the suitors who have come before its bar; suitors, not suppliants, of every class and race and rank, the citizen, the friendless alien and the representative of the proudest state, for whose equal protection that sublime purpose, "to establish justice" is declared. Such are the judicial powers in whose pure and faithful exercise is reflected, so far as man may fulfill the perfect ordinances of heaven, that divine and eternal law whose seat is the bosom of God, whose voice is the harmony of the world.

Mr. Hitchcock was followed by Hon. Thomas J. Semmes, of Louisiana, who spoke on "The Personal Characters of Chief Justices."

THE CLOSING EXERCISES.

At the conclusion of the address a brief intermission was taken, after which there was more music, and then Hon. E. J. Phelps, of Vermont, delivered a long address on "The Supreme Court and the Sovereignty of the People."

Chief Justice Fuller then introduced Justice Field, who responded on behalf of the supreme court.

After Judge Field's address, there was more music, and then Rev. T. W. Chambers pronounced benediction, and ended the literary exercise.

The Ravages of the Fly.

HOGANSVILLE, Ga., February 4.—[Special.] While, as a general thing, our wheat fields present a flattering appearance, some of our experienced farmers have detected the ravages of the "fly" so destructive to the crop. The winter has been so mild that, from the usual effects of the frost, these insects have not been destroyed, but are now and have been living and increasing all winter by the rich nutrition of the tender wheat. Oats, however, are not effected, and no more promising crop ever seen than this season—some fields quite knee high. All fruit trees are blooming and preparing to bloom, while pastures for stock already furnishing very good grazing. Farmers are preparing and will commence in a few days to plant corn—at furthest, by the middle of this instant.

From Morgan Hunters.

MADISON, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—Messrs. L. H. Foster, F. W. Foster, Wood Poullain and W. Pete Bearden, the four champion hunters of this section, have returned to the city from a big hunt in Putnam and lower Morgan. They brought back 128 birds as the result of two days sport. W. Pete Bearden and Wood Poullain are the crack shots of Georgia, and when a bird rises before their aim, his fate is sealed.

Where Employment May Be Had.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—During the winter most of the negroes left this county, and now sixty negroes could get employment in Hopeful settlement, five miles north of Fayetteville, to work on the farm, at good wages; for every man in this section is wanting help on his farm, and will suffer a great loss if he don't get it soon.

THE NEW COLLECTOR.

TOMLINSON F. JOHNSON IN OFFICE AGAIN.

The Savannah Custom House Changes Hands—Richard T. Dow to Have a Place in the Office.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—Captain J. F. Wheaton today turned over the keys of the customhouse to Mr. Tomlinson F. Johnson, who took charge as collector of customs. Mr. Marmaduke Hamilton has tendered his resignation as deputy collector, to take effect when Captain Wheaton retired. Mr. David Porter, who was Mr. Johnson's deputy, went in with the new collector and took his old place behind the railing in the customs department. No other changes were made today.

NEW MEN WILL GO IN.

Mr. Johnson, however, will put in new men, and without much delay. Mr. Colburn resigned his position in the postoffice, and will become marine clerk in the customhouse, succeeding Mr. D. B. Hull. Chas. S. Park, of Savannah, and Richard T. Dow, of Atlanta, are slated for places. They will probably get inspectorships. Paul Johnson, who has been in the customhouse for nearly twenty years, will remain and so will Captain Reilly, another old employe. Captain Wheaton was collector for three years and five months. He succeeded T. F. Johnson, September 1, 1886, the day after the great earthquake. Mr. Johnson had served about six years.

HIS THIRD APPOINTMENT.

This is his third appointment to the office. The salary is fees, but cannot exceed $6,000 a year. During his previous service as collector, he was highly regarded by the department.

Arresting the Car Thieves.

LOUISVILLE, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—On January 3d, as Conductor Bell was checking off freight at Wadley, No. 10½, Central railroad, and transferring from Central railroad car to Louisville and Wadley railway, he being conductor of the latter line, he missed a box of merchandise belonging to E. W. McCarty, of Louisville. The loss of the box worried Mr. Bell considerably and he determined to capture the thief or thieves, so he has been keeping a sharp lookout ever since. Saturday morning last, Captain Bell hearing that there were two suspicious boys at Bartow, No. 11, Central railroad, went up at once and arrested one and on Sunday went back again and found the other. He brought both boys to Louisville and lodged them in jail. Their names are Jim Cooper and Ned Smith, and there is no doubt but Captain Bell has full proof to convict. Captain Bell brought in another boy this afternoon for breaking into a car at Wadley on the 30th ultimo.

Too Much Work for Him.

DAWSON, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—Mr. W. G. Powell, the depot agent here, being unable to manage the large amount of business, even with two assistants, tendered his resignation, which was finally accepted. He has been succeeded by Mr. B. M. Wilson, late of Palmetto, Ga., formerly of Union Springs, Ala. He makes the fifth agent in one month. The Central has employed Mr. Legene Crouch, the old agent, to remain in the office till he can get things out of the tangle and the new agent becomes familiar with the business.

LaGrange Articles Selling.

LAGRANGE, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—The LaGrange plow works are now selling large numbers of the famous Gammill plows, which are manufactured here. These plows are quite popular with farmers wherever they are introduced. They are, doubtless, the best constructed plows on the market, every piece of timber and iron being the best. There is a growing demand for these implements, and it is probable that the capacity of the factory will be increased this year.

Elected County Commissioner.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., February 4.—[Special.] The grand jury have elected Colonel John E. Redwine county commissioner, vice Judge Garland H. Prior, who declined a re-election. Colonel Redwine is an old newspaper man, and for years was editor of the Gainesville Eagle. Judge Prior has filled the office most acceptably to our citizens for several years, and retires with the best wishes of those whom he has served.

Named After Mr. Grady.

FRANKLIN, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—The young men of Franklin met at the institute hall Friday evening and organized a debating club, by the name of "The Henry W. Grady Debating club." This was in memory of the late Henry W. Grady, who lived, worked and died for his country. The meeting was carried on in a proper manner, electing for its president Mr. P. P. McCrutchen; secretary, Mr. C. S. Darington; treasurer, Mr. W. T. McDowell.

Carried to the Asylum.

ATHENS, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—Sheriff Wier returned yesterday from Milledgeville, whither he went to carry John Murable, a crazy negro, to the asylum. Murable is the negro who came so near braining Mr. Lewis Bradeen with an ax a few days since. He has been to the asylum once before, but it did not seem to cure him, and so he has been returned.

Rejoiced Over the Appointment.

SMITHVILLE, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—The news of the appointment of Hon. Phil Cook, of this county, as the successor of the illustrious Barnett, was received with much rejoicing by the people of his own county, who have ever felt proud of any honor bestowed upon him, and thep feel that this recent honor is worthily bestowed and most heartily deserved.

College Politics.

ATHENS, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—The election of the editor-in-chief of the University Reporter seems to have created quite a stir in college politics. Mr. Alfred S. Harper, of Rome, was elected by one majority over his competitor, Mr. W. J. Harris, of Cedartown. The election will be contested by the friends of Mr. Harris, however, on the ground of illegality.

Honor to Crisp and Turner.

ATHENS, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—The university boys are great admirers of Hons. Charles F. Crisp and Henry G. Turner, especially since their valiant stand in congress for the rights of the democracy. They have been elected honorary members of the Phi Kappa Literary society of the university.

SCROFULA

Is that impurity of the blood which produces unsightly lumps or swellings in the neck; which causes running sores on the arms, legs, or feet; which develops ulcers in the eyes, ears, or nose, often causing blindness or deafness; which is the origin of pimples, cancerous growths, or "humors;" which, fastening upon the lungs, causes consumption and death. It is the most ancient of all diseases, and very few persons are entirely free from it.

How Can It Be CURED

By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by the remarkable cures it has accomplished, has proven itself to be a potent and peculiar medicine for this disease. If you suffer from scrofula, try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Every spring my wife and children have been troubled with scrofula, my little boy, three years old, being a terrible sufferer. Last spring he was one mass of sores from head to feet. We all took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and all have been cured of the scrofula. My little boy is entirely free from sores, and all four of my children look bright and healthy." W. B. ATHERTON, Passaic City, N. J.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—THREE EXPERIENCED CABINET workmen, who understands glueing. Apply at case room, Atlanta Piano Works.

WANTED — ONE CARRIAGE TRIMMER. Oberry & Parnell, LaGrange, Ga. 2t

WANTED—WE HAVE SEVERAL GOOD POSITIONS on hand. If you want employment you can get it through Intelligence office, 48½ Marietta street.

A COMPETENT MACHINIST AND ENGINEER, with experience in running an ice machine, can get a situation with the Americus Ice Co., Americus, Ga., for the coming season. jan29d7t

EXPERIENCED ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT can furnish A 1 drawings, specifications, details, estimates, wants contract or take position. Address Reliable, care Constitution. 3t

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary and expenses, to sell a line of silverplated ware, watches, etc., by sample only; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co.. Boston, Mass. div

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED AT ONCE—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN to introduce our high grade perfumes, toilet goods, etc., to the trade; liberal salary; steady employment at home or traveling; money advanced for expenses. Send stamp. Royal Mf'g Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. feb 1—d 5t

I WISH TO EMPLOY A FEW LADIES ON salary to take charge of my business at their homes. Light, very fascinating and healthful. Wagers $10 per week. Reference given. Good pay for part time. Address with stamp, Mrs. Marion Walker, Louisville, Ky. dtf

PERSONAL.

CLOYCE B. COTTAR DESIRES A CORRESPONDENCE with some young lady. "Object matrimony." Address Cloyce B. Cottar, lock box No. 81, Fort Worth, Texas. su wed fri

IMPORTANT NOTICE—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to P. H. Snook must come up and settle.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn street, Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly and legally transacted. 1y

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned has this day filed an application to the March term of the superior court for Fulton county, to be relieved of all legal disabilities imposed upon him by the granting of a total divorce to Mrs. Jennie Joyce, from the undersigned by said court, on the 12th day of April, 1889. This December 27, 1889.
dec28-d60d CHARLES M. JOYCE.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO BUY A HORSE OR MULE, and light vehicle. Name price. Address Box 17, Atlanta, Ga feb5-2t

VISITORS TO THE CITY ARE INVITED TO call at McNeal's wall paper house, 141 Whitehall street, and get his prices. oct 13—tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS—I HAVE A $5,000 stock of dry goods and notions, which I will sell cheap for cash, or will trade for clothing. For particulars, address John R. Shaw, Americus, Ga. feb 2—d7t

DRUGGISTS ATTENTION—A LIVE, ENERGETIC druggist with Fifteen Hundred Dollars in cash, can purchase half interest in one of neatest and best paying drug stores in the state. A bargain to the right man. Address "Drug Store," care Constitution. sunwed&tues

PARTNER WANTED WITH $5,000 IN ONE OF the best paying manufacturies in Atlanta. Article staple. Address Manufacturer, Constitution office. sun wed

BIG THING—BUSINESS COLLEGE, WELL established. Best location in Illinois. Only $1,500 cash, time for balance. A chance of a lifetime. J. H. Chamberlin, Madison and LaSalle, Chicago, Ill. sun,wed

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A VALUABLE LEASE hold with building, boiler and engine set, suitable for carrying on most any kind of manufacturing business, at a great bargain. For particulars address or call on J. J. Pelot, corner Newton street and W. & A. R. R. feb 2, sun 2t

A PAYING BUSINESS AND NICE HOME IN the county of Polk, the iron center of Georgia, for sale—A large well fitted up store room filled with a well selected stock of general merchandise which cost $2,000. Cotton and grain warehouse, guano warehouse on railroad line. Nice convenient six-room dwelling, all necessary out buildings, stables, etc., surrounded by seven and a half acres of fine land in 450 yards of railroad depot. The richest and best garden in the county, newly pailed. Never failing well of fine free-stone water walled with brick and good stock well. Fine young orchard in bearing; twenty-six varieties of apples; all of the new early peaches; fine grape arbor. Also postoffice in store pays $200 per annum. All of the above will be sold for $6,000, one-half cash, balance in three notes, $1,000 each in one, two and three years, eight per cent interest. Possession given at once; good school and three churches in village. Would exchange one-half for city property if well located. Call on or address W. P. West, Cedartown, Ga., P. O. Box 166. jan26—sun wed tf

Atlanta Real Estate Exchange, No. 5 South Pryor Street, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

BEFORE YOU BUY CALL AND SEE OUR LIST which contains a full assortment of all kinds of property. Several bargains listed this week.

40 ACRES, 6 MILES FROM CITY, 4-ROOM house, outbuildings, etc. $700.

5 ACRES, ASHBY ST., INSIDE CITY LIMITS, 3-room house. A big bargain. $2,500.

5 ACRES, E. FAIR ST., LAYS WELL, INSIDE city limits. $5,000.

27½ ACRES, MASON & TURNER'S FERRY road. Well timbered and large frontage. $5,000.

60 ACRES, NEAR PEACHTREE PARK. $1,200.

BOULEVARD, A CORNER, 100X190. $1,300.

GORDON ST., WEST END, 170X200. $1,600.

MAGNOLIA ST., LARGE LOT AND 3 HOUSES renting for $15. $1,200.

SAVANNAH STREET, TWO 4-ROOM HOUSES renting for $12. $900.

BLACKMORE ST., 1 ACRE, NEAR FOREST avenue and close to electric cars. $3,000.

JACKSON STREET, 56X150. $1,150.

LUCKIE—NEW 4-ROOM HOUSE, LOT 45X104. $2,000.

BAKER STREET, FINE 6-ROOM RESIDENCE, all modern conveniences. $7,000.

RAWSON STREET, NICE 4-ROOM COTTAGE, lot 45X130. $2,250.

McAFEE STREET, NEAR TECHNOLOGICAL school. Good 3-room cottage, lot 45x130. Easy payments. $1.100. Atlanta Real Estate Exchange, 5 South Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

McPherson & Kelly, Real Estate, 4 South Pryor Street.

4 R H, EAST HARRIS STREET LOT, 50x100 AT $900. This is a bargain.

3 R H, AND STORE AND 4 TWO-ROOM houses on rear of lot 100x200. If you want a good investment call to see it.

1 LOT, 20x80, DECATUR STREET. THIS IS A good business lot.

3 R H, AND 6 ACRES IN EDGEWOOD, NEAR the extension of dummy line.

6 R H, LARGE LOT, EDGEWOOD. TERMS easy.

6 r h, Crew street	$ 2,500
10 r h, Capitol avenue	9,500
8 r h, West End	4,000
3 r h, Terry street	900
4 r h, Borne street	1,150

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR HOUSES and lots on installments. If we haven't a house to suit we will sell you a lot and build for you. Come to see us.

1 LOT, 55x150, SOUTH PRYOR	$1,400
1 lot, 50x200, Washington street	1,100
32 lots, 100x200, Edgewood; terms easy.	
1 lot, 50x150, Georgia avenue	1,000
1 lot, 55x150, Williams street	1,500

RENT LIST.

9 R H, ELLIS, CLOSE IN	$ 30.00
5 r h, Capitol avenue	18.00
6 r h, Spring street	16.00
7 r h, Capitol avenue	35.00
7 r h, Crew street	30.00
7 r h, Jones street	30.00
4 r h, Reed street	10.00

sun wed fri

Supreme Court Decisions

The head notes of the decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of Georgia for March term, 1889, are just published in pamphlet form.

No lawyer desirons of keeping abreast of his profession can afford to be without the pamphlet.

Send $1 and we will forward it promptly.
CONSTITUTION JOB OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga.

LADIES' COLUMN.

READ P. H. SNOOK'S AD. IN THIS ISSUE. Over six hundred suits of furniture at cost prices.

I HAVE MOVED FROM BROAD STREET INTO my new factory at 102 Wheat street, and am better equipped to manufacture superior goods than ever before. All work strictly by hand, guaranteed. Call and see me before placing your order. Telephone 161. J. M. Smith, 102 Wheat street, Atlanta, Ga. jan24-tf

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED; also kid gloves cleaned. Phillips, 14 Marietta street. sun, wed, fri

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN. F. W. MILLER & CO. jan28—dtf

MONEY TO LOAN.—SOUTHERN HOME Building and Loan Association, over Neal's new bank. Call for pamphlet. j8-tf

MONEY TO LEND AT LOWEST RATES ON city or farm lands in adjoining counties, long or short time or by installment to suit borrower. Money here, so no delay. S Barnett, 15½ S. Broad street. aug17-d6m

MACHINERY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—
1—8-Horse Power Portable Engine and Boiler on Skids.
1—14-Horse Power "Aultman" Engine and Boiler on Wheels.
1—40-Horse Power Return Turbular Steel Boiler.
1 Goodell & Waters 24-inch Plainer and Matcher.
1 Scroll Saw.
3 Double Cylinder Double Drum Hoisting Engines. All the above are in good order. Write to R. H. Richards, Jr., 59 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. tf

WOLF'S AUCTION HOUSE.

THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK OF clothing will be sold at any price for the next 20 days. Hundreds of dressers, bureaus, bedsteads, tables, chairs, bedsprings, carpets at your own price.

LOOK FOR THE BARGAINS.

We want any amount of Office and Household Furniture for the Cash or on Storage.

We make liberal advances on Storage of Merchandise, Furniture and other valuables.

Remember H. Wolfe' City Auctioneer, 98 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

VERY FINE BED-ROOM SUIT, FRENCH glass, for sale cheap, or will exchange for other property of any kind. "Traveler," care Constitution.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—AN OAK SUIT—COST $350 one month ago. Can be bought for $150 cash. P. H. Snook. 3t

FOR SAEE—BROSIN'S SEWIFG MACHINE Motor stock at eighty-five csnts. Inquire at 21 South Broad street. d1w

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES

MY EYESIGHT HAVING BEEN IMPAIRED, my physician forbids my working at my regular occupation, and having a family to support I would be glad to get collecting to do for several houses. I refer to Mr. John F. Barclay. Rudolph Meyer, 26 West Alabama st. 2t

YOUNG MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS QUALIFICATIONS desires work. Reference given. Address A., Constitution office. f5-we-fri-sun.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES

WANTED—POSITION, BY A YOUNG LADY of experience as stenographer and typewriter. Best references. Address "Competent." Constitution office.

WANTED—A LADY HIGHLY EDUCATED, with large experience as a teacher and governess, desires such a position in a private family. She is also prepared to take charge of the housekeeping if required. Address Mrs. W., P. O. Box 244, Augusta, Ga. jan23-d2w

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENT—MAN OR WOMAN WANTED IN each county to distribute samples, circulars and introduce our goods among families. Profits, $10 per day. Enclose stamp for particulars. Hobb's Medicine Co., 407 and 415 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. jan25-8t,wed,sat

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE MISSOURI steam washer. It will pay intelligent men and women seeking employment to write for my illustrated circular and terms for this celebrated washer. Why does it pay to act as my agent? Because arguments in its favor are so numerous and convincing that sales are made without difficulty. Sent on two weeks' trial at my expense, for return, if not satisfactory. J. Worth, sole manufacturer, 710 Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo. sat 13t

WANTED—AGENTS EVERYWHERE FOR THE "King of Glory," the most popular subscription book on the American market; 30,000 copies sold. One agent sold 575 copies during the month of January, in Memphis, Tenn. Retail price, $1.25 and $1.50. Send 90 cents at once for outfit, including a full copy of the book in best binding. Southwestern Publishing House, 153 and 155 N. Spruce street, Nashville, Tenn. sun,wed,sun

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL STANLEY'S Adventures in Africa. Address Publisher, Box 494, New Orleans. feb 4 d1w

LADY AGENTS COINING MONEY—WONDERFUL new rubber undergarment; sells itself. Proof free. Address Little & Co., 216 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. jan9—dtf

AGENTS—WANTED ON SALARY. $75 PER month and expenses paid any active man or woman to sell our goods by sample and live at home. Salary paid promptly and expenses in advance. Full particulars and sample case free. We mean just what we say. Address Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass. 3m

BOARDERS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, a nice couple. References exchanged. "A B C," this office.

A MARRIED COUPLE OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN desiring board in private family will find it to their advantage to communicate with "Housekeeper," Constitution office.

I CAN ACCOMMODATE GENTLEMAN AND lady or two young men with a nicely furnished room and good board, at 9 Houston street.

A FEW WHO CAN GIVE THE BEST REFERENCE can get permanent board at 31 North Forsyth street. feb5-6t

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN DESIRING NICE rooms and elegant board can be accommodated at No. 12 Gilmer street.

BOARD AT THE FLORIDA HOUSE, NO. 58 N. Forsyth street. Terms, $5 to $8 per week. Transients, $1 and $1.25 per day. feb4 7t

THE WELL-KNOWM BOARDING HOUSE 22 Houston street, will be conducted in a first-class manner by Mrs. Wylie and Mrs. C. D. Smith. Elegant rooms and table well supplied. sun mon tues

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARD AT 25 and 28 North Forsyth street. The best accommodations, sep11—dtf

MONEY WANTED

WANTED—TO BORROW FOR A TERM OF years, at a reasonable rate of interest, $3,000 on valuable farm property in Cobb county, Ga., or will return it in installments. Address "Fancy Butter Dairy," care Constitution office, Atlanta, Ga. jan 19-d tf

ROOMS.

FOR RENT—OFFICES WITH OR WITHOUT connecting rooms, in best business locality; water and gas. P. O. Box 55. f5-wed-fri-sun

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FOR RENT—BEDROOM, DINING ROOM AND kitchen; all furnished complete. 18 Church street. feb2-tf

ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD

A NICE ROOM, WELL FURNISHED, SUITABLE for young men or couple, with or without board; private family. 62 Luckie.

FOR RENT—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR RENT—STORE NO. 43 PEACHTREE ST. Possession given at once. Apply to Perry Chisholm, revenue office. tf

G. W. Adair, Rent, Rent.

I HAVE FOR RENT A CENTRAL, 11 ROOM corner brick house to an approved tenant; a very desirable location and on north side.
A central house on Ivy street.
A 6 room house, Highland avenue.
A 7 room house, central Crew street.
A 6 room house, central E. Peters street.
2, 3, 4 and 5 room houses in every ward in the city. Come and examine my lists. G. W. Adair.
5 Kimball House Wall street. 2t

FURNITURE.

FINE FURNITURE AT HALF PRICE.—FINE Pier glass, nine feet high, cost $100; only $39.
1 fine oak chamber suit, cost $350, for $160.
1 fine Turkish parlor suit, cost $250, for $100.
1 fine diningroom suit, cost $300, for $150.
1 fine folding lounge, cost $75, for $25.
1 fine oak book case, cost $90, for $50.
1 fine section book case, cost $100, for $50.
1 fine glass door wardrobe, cost $150, for $75.
Fine tables, music racks, fancy chairs, less than half price. These articles are very handsome and can be bought at half their value. P. H. Snook. f5-2t

GEORGIA'S FARM.

MEETING OF THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM DIRECTORS.

They Find Everything Progressing Satisfactorily—Only Crude Fertilizers to be Used—The New Buildings.

GRIFFIN, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—The directors of the Georgia experimental farm convened at the farm office today. A full board was present. A considerable amount of business came up for their consideration, yet they completed their labors and returned to the city in time for supper at the Nelson house, where you reporter found them. From Mr. J. B. Park, Jr., the board's secretary, it is learned that the state board is highly gratified with the work that has been done in each of the departments, and the early adjournment of their board is largely due to efficiency with which the business is managed on the farm. The auditing committee examined and found correct the reports of the various officers having in charge the funds.

BUILDINGS CONDEMNED.

The building committee condemned the buildings as completed by Mr. Arnold, the Atlanta contractor, and refuse further payment until the same are completed according to plans and specifications. Mr. Arnold has been notified of the action of the board in the matter. The board recommended the putting in of a telephone, which will connect the farm with the city, and will be a great convenience to the managers there, and to our citizens as well.

ONLY CRUDE FERTILIZERS TO BE USED.

It was decided by the directors to use no fertilizer except in its crude state. They can in this way better judge its merits. The matter of publishing the farm bulletins came up, and was referred to a committee with power to act in the premises. The location of the experimental station, with scientific staff at Griffin, came up for discussion, and was referred to a committee with full power to act. The farm needs this valuable addition, and Griffin will be glad to know the committee has decided favorably to its removal here.

THE TIMES OF MEETING CHANGED.

The board deemed it advisable to cange the time of meeting from what is at present to the second Tuesday in May, August and November. Mr. Corput introduced a resolution to allow the superintendents of the agricultural and horticultural departments to use whatever there was on the farm not marketable for their own interests, but that they be required to pay the market value of anything they might use that was saleable, wood included.

THE MONTHLY BULLETINS.

It is understood that the first series of bulletins will appear next week, but Captain Redding the superintendent, says tonight that not much of interest will appear at first, as their experiments are not far enough advanced to be of great interest.

THE BRAKE WOULDN'T WORK.

A Delay on the Central Down Passenger Train.

GRIFFIN, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—An accident occurred two miles below this city to the down passenger on the Central railroad this morning.

One of the stringers to the brake beam of the tender gave way and come down, dragging on the track. The train was stopped, after having run a considerable distance, when it was found the air brakes were also out of repair. No sooner had the train men alighted to repair the damaged brake than the engine and cars began moving off down the track. The engineer mounted his engine, applied his breaks, but to no purpose; they were out of repair. He then thought to use his reverse lever to stop the forward motion, but found, to his astonishment, it was immovable. Why it became so suddenly stationary has not been learned, but in order to stop the train, it is reported that obstructions were placed in front of the engine.

After a delay of three hours the damage was repaired. The delay was the greatest damage done.

THREE ACCIDENTS

Which Detain Trains Several Hours, But no One is Hurt.

MACON, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—The passenger train from Atlanta on the East Tennessee road due at 9:05 this morning, was two hours late. The delay was caused by freight train No. 29 jumping the track near Jackson. No serious damage was done and no one hurt.

The second accident occurred this morning four miles this side of Fort Valley, on the Southwestern road. Freight No. 50 broke loose, and several cars were disabled. Passenger trains due here from Albany and Columbus were delayed several hours.

The Central railroad passenger train due here from Atlanta at 10:30 was delayed about three hours. One of the coaches broke down near Griffin.

HOW IS THIS?

A Thief Steals the Quilts Off of a Sleeping Lawyer.

MACON, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—Colonel R. M. Stubbs is a well known Macon lawyer. From a little incident that happened a few nights ago it would seem that the colonel is as sound a sleeper as he is a legal light. A few nights since a burglar entered his residence and while Colonel Stubbs was enjoying nature's sweet restorer the heartless thing actually stole the quilts that covered his victim

And it was a cold night, too.

Three Deaths in Albany.

ALBANY, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—Doctor C. P. Heartwell died at his plantation home in the oaky woods, this morning. He was sixty-seven years of age, was a native of Brunswick county, Va., and had been identified with the landed interests of this section for many years.

Mr. Joseph Thorn died at his home here this morning. He was a young man, rarely gifted, and was well known throughout the south.

Clarence Goff, aged three years, died this morning. The little child was brought up from Brunswick about a month ago.

Lit Up by Electricity.

LAGRANGE, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—The electric lights at the Southern Female college were turned on last night. This college has its own plant. There are one hundred and twenty-one boarders, besides a large local patronage, and the college is enjoying a greater degree of prosperity than ever before in its history. This is largely due to the indomitable energy of Professor C. C. Cox, who is one of the best equipped educators in the south. The faculty is composed of twenty-one teachers, and is one of the ablest to be found at any college.

A Deserved Appointment.

ATHENS, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—Mr. Guy C. Hamilton, a progressive young business man of this city, has been appointed agent of the Central railroad, with headquarters in Athens. He will fit up a handsome office here, and will make this railroad a good officer.

Mr. James S. Hamilton, of Princeton factory. will remove the business office of the factory to the city, and will locate ii along with that of his brother.

Bitten by a Mad Dog.

HOGANSVILLE, Ga., February 4.—[Special.] The little nine-year-old daughter of Mr. A. N. Davis, near here, was badly bitten by a mad dog. Mr. Davis brought the child at once to Dr. W. D. Boozer, who has had much success of late treating such cases. The dog was so desperate that when Mr. Davis got to his daughter he had to pull him off by main strength, holding him by the throat until assistance could be rendered, when he was killed with an ax.

Arrest of Ella Facing.

DARIEN, Ga., February 3.—[Special.]—Ella Facing, alias Ella Cunningham, the woman who, it is said, incited Reeves to the killing of Theo Gromwald, was arrested near Darien yesterday. Reeves, the murderer, has not as yet been heard of.

2,000 Cars.

Looking out from the parlors of the Sturtevant House, Broadway and 29th street, N. Y., one may see 2,000 cars passing the house if he sits all day. The Sturtevant House is well kept on the European plan. Prices moderate.

AMERICUS' NEW HOTEL.

It Will be Built—Organization of a New Military Company.

AMERICUS, Ga., February 4.—[Special].—The question of the building of a fine hotel in this city was fully and finally settled beyond all doubt yesterday afternoon. Just prior to adournment of the grand jurya committee of three were appointed to authorize the county commissioners to deed to the Americus Improvement company the splendid property upon which the hotel will be built and as soon as this is done and the plans for the structure adopted, work upon the same will begin. The hotel will cost one hundred thousand dollars and will supply a long felt want.

The military spirit has taken a strong hold upon the young men of Americus and has resulted in the organization of a splendid company of sixty members. The Americus Light Infantry is the name given the company, and in compliance with orders from Adjutant-General Kell, an election will be held on Saturday for commissioned officers. Mr. H. C. Bagley has been tendered the captaincy, and Cliff C. Clay the position of first lieutenant and both have signified their willingness to accept the profered honors. The non-commissioned officers have already been elected and much enthusiasm prevails among the members of the company.

REMANDED TO THE STATE COURT.

The Tutty-Ward Miscegenation Case Up Again.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—Judge Emory Speer tonight rendered a long and able opinion in the Tutty-Ward miscegenation case, and remanded it to the state court for trial on the indictment.

Tutty is a wealthy citizen of Liberty county, who went to Washington, D. C., with Rose Ward, an ex-slave, and long in his employ, and there married her. When they came back to Georgia they were indicted, but forfeited their bond.

They carried their case to the United States circuit court, and asked for trial there. The chief point made by the defendants was that their marriage in Washington, was such a legal contract as the constitution of the United States prohibits the states from declaring illegal. This point was reviewed at length by the judge, who ruled that marriage is not a contract which, being made in one state, can not be broken in another.

James Booth, the last counterfeiter to be tried, was acquitted today.

FORT VALLEY'S SCHOOL.

It Starts Off With a Good List of Scholars.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., February 4.—[Special.] Yesterday will be a memorable one to the present generation of this town and entire section. The first public school ever established here was formally opened yesterday morning with 138 scholars. Many patrons of the school, with quite a number of invited guests, and a majority of our most prominent citizens, were present at the opening exercises, and appropriate speeches were made by Dr. W. I. Greene, Colonel Winslow, Hon. J. F. Sikes and Captain T. B. Brown. The people of the town and section feel very much elated over the success they have made so far with their public school, and every one feels safe in saying that fully two hundred scholars will be in attendance before the expiration of this month. There are a number of pupils in attendance from neighboring towns, and more are expected this week. The people have the interest and success of the school at heart, and will give Dr. Patterson, the able principal, all the assistance in their power. Fort Valley will certainly take on new life now and will grow rapidly during the coming year.

FELL DEAD ON THE STREET.

Mr. Charles M. Peck, of Augusta, Dies Suddenly.

AUGUSTA, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—This morning about 10 o'clock, Mr. Charles M. Peck, while walking down town, was seen to fall to the pavement in front of No. 3 engine house, on Broad street. He was picked up and carried into the engine room, and medical aid speedily summoned, but by the time the physicians arrived he was dead. He had been ill for several days and had over estimated his strength in attempting to walk down town. His body was carried back to the residence of his brother-in-lay, General M. A. Stovall, on upper Broad street. Mr. Peck was about forty-five years old, and was a member of the Confederate Survivors' association. He was bookkeeper for E. R. Schnieder, was well known in this city, was a most capable accountant. He had $5,000 insurance on his life in favor of his mother.

GUNS ASKED FOR.

The Mayor of Adel Wants Protection Against Trouble.

VALDOSTA, Ga., February 4.—[Special.] Captain J. W. Varnedoe, of the Valdosta Videttes, received the following telegram here tonight:

"ADEL, Ga., February 4.—Captain J. O. Varnadoe, Valdosta: We have had some race trouble here this evening and anticipate more. Send us guns and ammunition tonight. Our guns are scarce. J. E. PEEBLES, Mayor."

Your correspondent tried to get further information to report, but the operator at Adel could not be raised.

MANUFACTURES IN AMERICUS.

A New Joint Stock Company Organized.

AMERICUS, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—There are in Americus three extensive wholesale and retail furniture houses, each doing an immense business in that line. In order to supply the demand of these for a cheap grade of furniture, a stock company, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, was organized today and will at once begin the building of a large factory. The young men of the town are backing the movement, and show their faith in the project by subscribing ten thousand dollars thereto. This amount was raised in three hours. Other enterprises, including a large cotton factory, are also assured.

A NEW HALL.

The Students of the University will Adopt this Plan.

ATHENS, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—The students recently deprived of a boarding house by the closing up of "Yahoo hall" on the campus, will resort to the mess hall system. Such a large number of students were thrown out of board that some system had to be adopted. They could not get accomodations any other way, and have resorted to this. They will elect some of their own number to take charge and will doubtless succeed in their new venture. They are determined to have something to eat.

Firing Off His Pistol.

WARRENTON, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—A. E. Williams (colored), the gauger and chief manager of the government still at Monroe, was arrested here last Saturday night for disorderly conduct. He came here drunk and, right in the heart of the town, fired his pistol, and in a few minutes Marshal Raley had his hands on him. So much for the appointments through Mr. Buck.

A Fine Sermon.

ATHENS, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—Bishop John W. Beckwith, of Atlanta, preached one of the finest sermons ever heard in Athens at the Episcopal church Sunday morning. His text was: "As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." It made a profound impression upon one and all, and will result, no doubt, in great good.

The Mills Will Be Sold.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—Dr. Robert E. Green, receiver of the Gainesville Cotton Manufacturing company, will sell the same to the highest bidder on the first Tuesday in March, at Gainesville at the instance of Dr. James W. Bailey, who is one of the principal creditors.

The Fire Was Incendiary.

HAWKINSVILLE, Ga., February 4.—[Special.] A fire at 11 p. m. yesterday, burned the frame building owned by Mrs. T. T. Howard, occupied by M. M. Johnson, general merchandise. Insurance on building, $3,000; stock, $3,000; cash value, $5,000. The loss was total. The fire was incendiary.

DUST TO DUST.

THE LAST SAD RITES OVER NATHAN CRAWFORD BARNETT.

The Funeral Services in Milledgeville—Addresses by Prominent Citizens—Returned to Mother Earth.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—The last sad rites over the remains of Hon. N. C. Barnett were conducted in the Methodist church here this morning at eleven o'clock. The corpse was in state at the church throughout the morning, and crowds passed through to view the body of the great man. Beautiful floral offerings were sent in by his friends here.

THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The services opened with a voluntary "It is Well."

Rev. Mr. White, the local minister, then read the 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians, where the resurrection is defined, after the song "Rock of Ages."

Rev. Dr. Glenn led in prayer, followed by the song, "Asleep in Jesus."

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES.

Memorial addresses were then delivered by Rev. Dr. Glenn, Judge J. S. Hook, state school commissioner; Colonel James Green, of this city; Dr. L. O. Powell, Captain C. P. Crawford and Hon. D. B. Sanford. The addresses were touching and beautiful. The remarks of Judge Hook and Captain Crawford were especially touching, during the delivery of which nearly every eye in the vast audience was wet with tears. The lessons drawn from the great life which seemed especially attached to the word peace, will be long remembered here.

TO THE GRAVE.

After the addresses, the song "Jesus Lover of My Soul," was sung, and the long train followed the cortege to the pretty cemetery, where the body was returned to the dust from which it sprung.

THE PREACHER DEPARTS

On His Long Absence and Journey to the Holy Land.

MACON, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—Last night, Rev. W. B. Jennings, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, left on a tour of four months to the Holy Land. He goes direct to South Carolina, where he will spend a few days with relatives. He then leaves for New York, and on Tuesday, in a party of fifty, will sail on the German steamer "Nordland" for Antwerp. They will go through Germany, Switzerland and Italy. From Naples they go across to Africa, and sail up the Nile to Thebes. Then across the Land of Geshon to the Suez canal. Will enter the Holy Land at Joppa. A tour of five weeks will be made in the saddle. Then from Beyrout through the isle of Cypress. Will visit Smyrna and Ephesus. Will spend a week in Greece, and a week in Constantinople, and will visit other Turkish points. Coming back they will pass through Austria and sail down the Rhine and Danube. Will spend a week in Paris, a week in London and a week in Edinburgh.

It will be seen that the objective point of visitation is the Holy Land. The plan of travel is so arranged that the party can separate in their wanderings, if desirable, take different routes in distant lands, and re-unite at some given point 'ere starting on the return home.

HIS FATHER WANTS HIM.

But He Will Not Go—He Is in Prison in Consequence.

MACON, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—Mr. C. C. Moultin, is a manly, intelligent looking young man, who a few days ago left the parental roof in Augusta, Ga., to battle with the world on his own hook. Young Moultin's father is a well-known contractor in Augusta, and for nineteen years he has had sole control of his offspring. He was taught the trade of carpenter, and for some time has rendered his father valuable aid in his business. A few days ago he left, against his father's protest, and came to Mscon with a fellow companion, and together they secured work with Petite & DeHaven, the builders and contractors, of this city.

This morning as young Mouttin was on his wey to his labors he was stopped by a policeman and informed that he would have to go to the city prison and await the arrival of his father, who wished to take him back to Augusta.

He was given a cell in the barracks, but he says positively that he will not remain at home if carried back.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Are Willing to Pay Half the Cost of Draining the Swamp.

MACON, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—A question in which the people of Macon are greatly interested is the drainage of the swamp below the city. This is a great scheme, and if it materializes it will reclaim a large area of fertile land for cultivation, and greatly improve the health of the city.

At a recent meeting of the city council, the chairman of the board of health recommended that the swamp be drained. The city is willing to pay one half the cost of the drainage if the county will pay the other half. The board of county commissioners, at their regular meeting today, discussed the project, and agreed to pay one half of the expense, provided the work did not cost a total sum of more than $1,500. This will only secure a certain surface drainage, but not on so elaborate a scale as the citizens wish. Macon and Bibb county could well afford to spend many thousands of dollars on the drainage.

General Gossip.

MACON, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—Tonight the Young Ladies Cotillion club gave a delightful german at the Volunteers' armory, complimentary to visiting young ladies.

The German club has decided to give a german next Tuesday night.

Tomorrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Misses Bessie and Mattie Rogers give a reception to Miss Johnston, of Eufaula.

The case of McIntyre & Co., contractors building the Macon and Birmingham road, vs. certain parties of Upson county, which was set for a hearing before Judge Speer tomorrow, has been postponed, owing to Judge Speer being detained by court business in Savannah.

Today, in the court of ordinary, C. I. McElroy made application for letters of dismission as administrator on the estate of W. J. McElroy.

The prosperity of Bibb county and her people is best evidenced by the fact that the sheriff did not have a single public sale today.

Today in the city court Bill Bloom, colored, was sentenced to the chaingang for eight months for cutting up several fine cushions on seats in cars of the Central railroad, and stole hair therefrom.

Today Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. Wiley received from Atlanta the commissions of the staff officers of the Second Georgia battalion, towit: E. S. Wilson, commissary; E. D. Huguenin, adjutant; N. G. Gewinner, surgeon; W. W. Wrigley, paymaster; Walter Paine, quartermaster. These parties have the rank of first lieutenant. All are from Macon except Paine, who is from Milledgeville. C. M. Wiley is lieutenant-colonel and N M. Hodgkins major of the battalion.

Mr. Brown Wimberly, of Houston county, will remove his family to Macon to live. He wishes to educate his children here. He will reside in the house at present occupied by Hon. R. W. Patterson, on Forsyth street. Mr. Patterson expects to move his family in about two weeks to his plantation, a few miles from Macon, where they will temporarily reside.

Death of a Veteran.

QUITMAN, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—Mr. J. H. Purcell, one of the oldest settlers of Quitman, died last night. He was a confederate veteran, and bore to his grave many scars honorably won in battle.

SHORT TELEGRAMS.

HIAWASSA, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—Mr. A. H. Bowen, the clerk of the superior court of Towns county, died at his home on the 29th instant. His death is ascribed to heart disease.

BARNESVILLE, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—The barn, stable, forage, grain and five head of live stock, property of P. F. Matthews, was burned last night at 7:30 o'clock. Loss, $2,500; no insurance. Cause supposed to be incendiary.

A MADSTONE'S POWER.

Patrolman Lansford Carries Relief to His Brother-in-Law.

The madstone stuck,

And Mr. Hubert Cochrane experienced some relief from the agonies of hydrophobia.

That is a piece of news that comes from Clarkston, and is attested by Patrolman Lansford, who went to that town yesterday to try the virtues of a madstone on Mr. Cochrane, his brother-in-law.

On Friday last, a rabid dog ran amuck in the little town of Clarkston. The dog was not known to be mad, but he bit Mr. Cochrane through the hand, and his actions were so queer that he was killed as quicky as possible.

Monday, Mr. Cochrane began to show unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia, and his sufferings were terrible. A search was began for a madstone, and word was sent to Patrolman Lansford, among others, to secure one of these curious stones that it virtue might be tested as a last resort.

Yesterday Lansford, having secured a madstone, went down to Clarkston, and as soon as he arrived the stone was applied. It stuck to the wound and remained about ten minutes before it relaxed. Mr. Cochrane appeared to experience considerable benefit from its effects, and when Mr. Lansford left was doing as well as could be expected.

Last night some lady, who did not give her name, telephoned to the station house, offering the use of a madstone in her possession, if it was needed.

It appears that quite a number of people in the city keep madstones for use in such emergencies, and several of them have been called into requisition before. There is something wonderful in the virtues of these little stones, and from the early settlement of the country they have been highly treasured by those who are fortunate enough to posses them.

BANANAS AND COCOANUTS.

A Special Train of Fruits Through From Tampa, Fla.

A special train of eighteen cars arrived in Atlanta yesterday morning, via East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway, loaded with bananas and cocoanuts from Port Tampa, Fla.

Two cars of bananas were consigned to J. J. Falvey, here, the well known commission merchant on Broad street, and the remaining sixteen were consigned to Chicago, via the Monon and Queen and Crescent routes, Mr. C. McCandless, representing the West India, Central America and Tampa Fruit company, who was in charge of the train, said, that this company would run a special train every two weeks from Port Tampa, Fla., to Chicago, loaded with bananas.

Mr. Falvey has already disposed of his bananas. This speaks volumes for Atlanta as a fruit market. The time on this fruit, will be about five day—Port Tampa to Chicago, Atlanta as a fruit market is a success, while the Queen and Crescent and Mondon routes "get there."

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

Mr. H. M. Patterson has removed all of the bodies from the Medlock graveyard to the beautiful plat in the cemetery at Decatur, and has removed the monument and reset it. Two children, relatives of the family, alone remain, and their remains will be removed to West view.

Bishop R. R. Disney, the colored bishop of Canada, with his wife, are traveling through the south and are now the guests of Bishop Turner, the colored bishop of Georgia.

Reading and Recitations.

Captain William Page Carter, the famous southern dialect writer, read last night to a delighted audience in the hall of the Young Men's Christian association. The pieces he read are his own productions, among them some gems of literature. Captain Carter spent his boyhood on the plantation, and has the negro dialect from nature. Amongst others, his "'Ligeon an' de Nigger," "Brer Ambrose," "Suse," and "Ole Marster 'fo de War," "Ole Briley Jo" and "Dat Yaller Mule" were much enjoyed. His "Grady, of Georgia," was heartily applauded. Captain Carter recited several of his selections to the phonograph. The following programme was rendered:

Ole Marster 'fo de War.
The White, White Rose.
Uncle Roswell's Reminiscence.
'Ligeon an' de Nigger.
Ole Briley Jo.
Dat Yaller Mule.
Whar dem Axes Use to Ring.
Before Gettysburg.
Sometime.
"Suse."
Mine Little Paby.
Good Night.

Whom the Gods Would Destroy.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Speaker Reed promises to furnish another illustration of the truth of the old saying that whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. He is as mad as a March hare now and destruction comes on apace.

DR. H. F. SCOTT, who has been suffering from the second attack of la grippe, left Atlanta yesterday morning for Florida, where he will probably spend two weeks or more.

Short Rule Arithmetic Tonight.

Out at last! Prof. David's latest and final work. Simple and complete. The only scientific exposition of business calculating. Illustrated in Atlanta this week, 7 to 9 p. m. Corner Marietta and Broad. Come and learn.

The Madison Library association has rented rooms from Mr. M. L. Richter, and the same are now being fitted up. The association is growing, new names being added daily.

Mrs. Hill's Cook Book.

The housekeepers' friend can now be bought for one-fourth the usual price. A $2 book for 50 cents; post-paid, 60 cents. Sold by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. feb 2—dtf

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Baby a Solid Rash,

Ugly, painful, blotched, malicious. No Rest by day, no peace by night. Doctors and all remedies failed. Tried Cuticura. Effect marvelous. Saved his life.

Cured by Cuticura

Our oldest child, now six years of age, when an infant six months old was attacked with a virulent, malignant skin disease. All ordinary remedies failing, we called our family physician, who attempted to cure it; but it spread with almost incredible rapidity until the lower portion of the little fellow's person, from the middle of his back down to his knees, was one solid rash, ugly, painful, blotched and malicious. We had no rest at night, no peace by day. Finally, we were advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The effect was simply marvelous. In three or four weeks a complete cure was wrought, leaving the little fellow's person as white and healthy as though he had never been attacked. In my opinion your valuable remedy saved his life, and today he is a strong, healthy child, perfectly well, no repetition of the disease having ever occurred. GEO. B. SMITH, Att'y at Law and ex-Pros. Att'y, Ashland, O.

Boy Covered With Scabs.

My boy, aged nine years, has been troubled all his life with a very bad humor, which appeared all over his body in small red blotches, with a dry, white scab on them. Last year he was worse than ever, being covered with scabs from the top of his head to his feet, and continually growing worse, although he had been treated by two physicians. As a last resort I determined to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES; they did all I could wish. The humor rapidly disappeared, leaving the skin fair and smooth, and performing a thorough cure. GEORGE F. LEAVITT. No. Andover, Mass.

Cuticura Resolvent,

The new blood and skin purifier and humor remedy, internally, and CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, externally, speedily cure in early life itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, scrofulous, and hereditary humors, with loss of hair, thus avoiding years of torture and disfiguration.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c: RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY'S Skin and scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

HOW MY SIDE ACHES! Aching Sides and Back, Hip, Kidney and Uterine Pains, and Rheumatism relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 25 cents.

MEDICAL.

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HEALTHY OFFSPRING

are only begotten of healthy mothers. How important, then, that the health of the future mothers of our land should be carefully guarded. Our girls need the tenderest care as they are entering upon womanhood. At this critical period of their existence it often happens, through neglect, that the seeds of distressing ailments are sown, which afflict them in after years. As a regulator and promoter of functional action at this important stage, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a most reliable agent for building up the strength and system and establishing the proper functions. "Favorite Prescription" is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded, by an experienced and skillful physician and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system. For all those peculiar weaknesses, "bearing-down" sensations, weak back, displacements, as prolapsus, anteversion, retroversion and kindred ailments, it is specific. The only medicine for woman's peculiar diseases, **guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case**, or money refunded.

A Book of 160 pages on Woman, Her Diseases and their Self-cure, mailed, sealed in plain envelope, on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

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FREE TO MEN

A valuable treatise (sent sealed) on home treatment and CURE of the effects of self-abuse, Early Excesses, Emissions, Nervous Debility. Lost Sexual Power, Impotency, &c. Address at once, G. M. Co., 835 Broadway, New York.

feb2—4t sun wed fri&wky4t

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The most direct and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.
The following schedule in effect Dec. 22, 1889:

SOUTHBOUND.	No. 50 Daily	No. 52 Daily	No 56 daily except Sunday.
Leave Atlanta........	1 25 pm	9 50 pm	3 35 pm
Arrive Newnan........	2 53 pm	11 08 pm	5 20 pm
" Lagrange........	4 01 pm	12 03 am	6 34 pm
" West Point......	4 34 pm	12 30 am	7 05 pm
" Opelika........	5 14 pm	1 05 am	....
Arrive Columbus......	6 25 pm	6 25 am	....
Arrive Montgomery..	7 20 pm	3 00 am	....
Arrive Pensacola......	1 25 am	9 15 am	....
Arrive Mobile........	2 10 am	8 10 am	....
Arrive New Orleans..	7 00 am	12 40 pm	....
Arrive Houston, Tex.	2 20 am	9 00 am	....
TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT.			
Leave Montgomery....	7 40 pm	7 35 am	....
Arrive Selma.........	9 20 pm	9 15 am	....
NORTHBOUND.	No. 51 Daily	No. 53 Daily.	No. 57 daily except Sunday.
Leave New Orleans....	8 15 pm	3 05 pm	....
" Mobile.........	1 05 am	7 37 pm	....
" Pensacola........	10 10 pm	11 45 am	....
Arrive Montgomery..	7 30 am	12 52 am	....
Leave	....	....	....
" Selma..........	5 50 am	4 45 pm	....
" Montgomery....	7 50 am	1 10 am	....
" Columbus......	7 45 am	....	....
" Opelika.........	10 15 am	3 08 am	....
" West Point.....	11 05 am	3 49 am	6 00 am
" LaGrange.......	11 36 am	4 16 am	6 31 am
" Newnan........	12 50 pm	5 20 am	7 40 am
Arrive Atlanta.......	2 10 pm	6 50 am	9 15 am

Train 50 carries Pullman Buffet sleeping cars between New York and Atlanta, and Pullman Buffet sleeping cars between Atlanta and New Orleans. Train 51 carries Pullman Buffet car between New Orleans and Atlanta, and Atlanta and New York. Trains 52 and 53 carry Pullman Buffet sleeping car between Washington and New Orleans.

E. L. TYLER, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.
JOHN A. GEE, District Pass. Agent.

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ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 5, 1890.

They Are Coming.

For some time past the indications of a coming tide of immigration from the north have been too plain to be mistaken.

The slightest effort on the part of the south to hasten the advent of these immigrants would be successful. Among the earnest northern men who are now at work to bring about this result is Mr. R. H. Ferguson, of Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Ferguson claims that the southern race problem and the northern labor problem will be settled by this movement. In his own city of Buffalo 3,000 good workmen are out of employment. They have no future before them, and will be driven into pauperism or crime.

Mr. Ferguson has an idea that Georgia and South Carolina offer splendid opportunities to industrious immigrants, and he believes that if a few men in these two states would put $50,000 into an immigration company 30,000 New Yorkers could be settled in this region in the next eighteen months, besides 5,000 families from Scotland.

Of course it is not proposed to dump a lot of helpless and idle paupers upon us. The scheme is to establish colonies of small farmers on our cheap lands, with just enough assistance to give them a fair start in making a crop.

Doubtless an organized movement, carefully guarded and well backed in the shape of capital, would work wonders. Right here, however, it is proper to say that the north is more interested than the south in putting up the capital for such a project. The northern labor question is a more serious one than our alleged race problem, and the south has no inducement whatever in contributing the funds to relieve the congestion of labor in the north. We are getting along down here well enough.

An Optimistic View.

A republican contemporary speaks of Senator Vance's "optimistic view" of the race problem.

Sometimes there is wisdom in optimism, and it must be admitted that the North Carolina senator is too well-informed to be suspected of speaking at random when the negro is up for discussion.

Why not take an optimistic view of the subject? It is only occasionally that the races come in conflict. As a rule, whisky is at the bottom of the disturbances, and in the course of a few days both blacks and whites jog along as pleasantly as ever.

The blacks know well enough that the whites employ them, pay them their money, and control affairs from one end of the continent to the other. They know that existing conditions can never be reversed. Suppose a fight, a riot or a little bloodshed occur now and then? Such incidents do not signify a race war.

As we grow more prosperous, secure better police protection, and make the course of justice more regular and certain, there will be less lawlessness. Under the complete reign of law there can be no insurrections, civil wars nor race wars. There will be no escape from the duties of citizenship, and all ranks, conditions and races will naturally fall into their proper places.

There must be something in this view, because it is reasonable.

Danger in the Corporation.

Nothing in a long while has so shaken public confidence in fiduciary institutions as the revelations of the recent bank failure in New York. It is not only a blow at public confidence, but a blow at public welfare outside the circle of those interested; for where banks are not trusted savings will decrease, less money will be laid up for a rainy day, and with improvidence want and suffering will increase.

To prosper we must have confidence, and to have confidence we must have safe banks. To have safe banks we must keep out burglars, and the worst burglars yet developed are unprincipled stockholders, who pay big bonus for control in order to rob the depositors and the minority stockholders of a much larger amount. This kind of a robber is harder to guard against than the simple fellow who goes after the boodle with air pump and jimmy. When such a man makes up his mind to rob a bank it seems impossible for the examiners to detect his scheme in time to prevent it.

An interesting question suggested by this case is the right of a majority owner of a bank to sell his stock to irresponsible parties at an extravagant figure which no honest man could afford to pay. President Leland, in giving his check for $500,000 to pay the depositors of the Sixth National, acknowledges by act that he violated an obligation to the stockholders when he let his stock pass into the hands of an unprincipled man who offered him far more than its value. Under such circumstances a business man must have suspected that something was wrong. He must have known that the purchaser was paying bonus for no good purpose. This was not much better than taking a bribe to open his vault to a burglar.

The fact of the business is that the corporate form of business has developed so rapidly that its immense advantages have not been thought of, while its peculiar dangers have hardly claimed serious thought. What has been done in this bank could be done in almost any corporation where there are trust funds or credit sufficient to make it profitable to ruin the stock. The habit many corporations have of piling up a surplus makes the bait more tempting. Institutions which have built up high credit by an able and honorable management through a number of years are peculiarly liable to such attacks. The higher the credit of a corporation, the bigger the bait. We have many things to learn about the corporation and some of them we have to learn by dear experience. The opportunities for rascality are so great and so constantly developing that it is evident the subject must soon command the serious consideration of the law makers.

Why Not Come to the South?

According to all accounts, there is great destitution in both the Dakotas. Not only are the horses and cattle put to great stress of hunger, but the people themselves are said to be suffering for the ordinary necessaries of life. This has been denied, but the original information has beon confirmed by those who have managed to escape from that region.

The suffering extends over nineteen counties, aud affects at least one hundred thousand people, who, with their horses and cattle, will have to be fed until the next crop is gathered. The trouble is that there are no rich men in that region on whose resources the people might draw. It is said that outside contributions are going forward very slowly, and there are still six months ahead, during which the people and their thousands of cattle and horses will have to be fed, and even then it is not certain that the next crop will amount to anything.

The trouble that the people of the two Dakotas are in seems to be continuous in its character—a serial of destitution and famine. Charity, powerful as it is for good, cannot change climate, and it will finally faint by the wayside, overcome by the inhospitable seasons of the Dakota region. Immigration to the northwest has been overdone, and all this suffering exists in the face of the fact that the temperate skies and fertile lands of the south are offering an invitation to all who are willing to come. Lands in the south are almost as cheap as those in the starvation belt in the northwest, and life here is as well worth living as in any climate on the face of the earth.

Considering all these things, it is a wonder that the northern editors do not drop their sectionalism long enough to inform the people that a garden of Eden (compared to the Dakotas) is waiting the immigrant here. If the people of Dakota want something to eat they can get it by coming to the south.

The Same Old Cry.

The New York Financial News contains the following article, presumably inspired by Mr. Henry Clews:

"Georgia has advertised its capitol building for sale. The state proposes to erect a new and more elegant structure into which it will probably put the money realized from the sale of the old building. It is worthy of note that the means to construct the old building was obtained from the sale of state bonds, which were afterwards repudiated and have never been paid, although Georgia is at present very wealthy and in a perfectly solvable condition. It is very bad policy, to put it on the lowest grounds, for Georgia to remain under the imputation of this public theft and it has already hurt her credit to many times the original debt.

She failed to get the new issue of state bonds listed on the stock exchange here, or to be recognized by the legislature of New York as security for loans from savings banks. Georgia's credit will continue to be discredited so long as she fails to pay the debts out of which she has made large profits by public investmens including the old capitol, railroads and other state improvements nad betterments.

Mr. Clews should come down and take a look at our new million dollar capitol built long in advance of the sale of the old structure, The sight would doubtless give the enterprising banker new ideas concerning Georgia's wealth, credit and thrift.

In point of fact, Mr. Clews is the only man living who is in the slightest degree worried about our credit, and he would have saved his peace of mind if he had declined to purchase bonds which he knew to be bogus, and which were very justly repndiated by the state. The recognition of the legislature and the stock exchange of New York is not needed by the great empire state of the south. The fact that such recognition has been refused has not affected our credit in the past and is not likely to do it in the future.

Mr. Clews should make the best of a bad bargain, quit slandering honest people, and settle down to legitimate business.

The Value of a Life.

The value of human life is measured by a different standard in the different states.

Perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say that it is measured by no standard at all anywhere. Juries have all sorts of opinions and they bring in all sorts of verdicts. Recently, in Illinois, where a husband and wife were killed in a railway accident, their little child was awarded a verdict of $7,000 damages. About the same time in Kentucky a jury awarded a brakeman $15,000 for the loss of a leg.

The same strange difference has been observed in other states. Where a railway kills a person outright the damages are frequently assessed at only a few thousand dollars. But where a man loses a limb, an eye, or gets badly shaken up, the verdicts often award the victim sums ranging from ten to twenty thousand dollars.

It would be difficult to explain this, and we shall not attempt an explanation. It is plain that the whole matter is controlled by sentiment. The intelligence of juries, their prejudices against corporations and the popularity of the plaintiffs are factors of overwhelming importance in the cases. Some day we may have in each state a regular scale of life values prescribed by law. Despite the arbitrary nature of such a scale it would be better than to leave the whole business to a jury. There should be reason in all things, and there is no reason in giving an orphan child only $7,000 for the loss of its parents, while a stalwart brakeman gets $15,000 for the loss of a leg. There is something wrong in the system under which such injustice is possible.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

SIGNOR CRISPI's foreign policy is rapidly making a name not only for himself, but for Italy. In spite of many obstacles, Italy has been steadily moving forward since the liberal re-organization of her government some years ago. She has one ef the best navies in the world and just now her foreign campaign in Abyssinia is being conducted with as much dash as anything done in late years by the French. Her forces have overcome the Mahdists, in Abyssinia, and liberated the people, whose King John was killed by the nomade a year or so ago. While other nations are paralleling out the west of Africa, Italy is making good headway in the east where there is more fighting, but fewer natural obstacles to be overcome.

A WASHINGTON letter says that Senator Ingalls has received the following letter from a Georgia firm: United States Senator Ingalls, Washington, D. C.: We would more cheerfully pay $2,000 towards burning every newspaper and their editors that publish your fool speeches than we pay two cents to carry this to you. You are certainly the most cursed hell-bent fool on earth, and how a crowd can waste the time listening to you can be accounted for only they are United States senators. Our estimation on that body goes down nearly every time we hear from it. We can congratulate you on being a successful or lucky maniac. You are lucky that you find fools to tolerete you. That the devil is crowded with such as you is evident, or he would have taken you alive," Rather too emphatic, perhaps, but the sentiments of the letter will find favor with a good many people.

THE Portuguese papers are urging the people to insult the English. A Lisbon journal says: "It is our first duty to our children to teach them to hate the accursed spawn of Norman and Saxon pirates, and to grow up to avenge the affront given to their fathers. Villains, villains all! And if a squadron of these wretches dare to enter your Tagus to affront us for being poor in warships and threaten us with their guns, let the people without hesitation make prisoners of the whole English colony, sparing neither women nor children, and tell the admiral that if one bombshell falls in Lisbon, every one of these hostages will be put to death without an hour's delay. The wretches may do their worst. Lisbon will not have to die without wreaking vengeance." This sounds like a paragraph from a Mexican newspaper.

IF there is any truth in the report that Mr. Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, will be the democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, it goes without saying that he will give the republicans the toughest race they ever had.

ALL lovers of first class dialect poetry will heartly indorse the following paragraph from a southern paper: "The Century for February has a remarkably good negro dialect poem, entitled 'By de Massysippi Sho',' from the pen of Mrs. Virginia Frazer Boyle, of this city. It is one of the few efforts in that line which are perfect reproductions of negro talk of the time when the colored brother was part and parcel of our southern home life, and the lines breathe a pathetic sentiment as true as the vehicle of its expression. Mrs. Boyle differs from most latter-day writers of verse, in that she writes poetry, while they only compound rhymes."

MR. JOHN W. RYCKMAN, well known on account of his connection with various southern and northern expositions, is a hard man to down. His latest project is to start in Boston Three Americas, a commercial magazine that will cover the entire subject of the Pan-American conference.

WILL CARLETON's first poetical effort was a letter in rhyme written at the early age of ten. Some of his critics seem to think he has not improved much since, but they are wrong.

SOME PEOPLE YOU MEET.

"I am Mr. Blank," remarked a tall, fine-looking fellow as he stepped into THE CONSTITUTION office. "Yes, Blank with an 'e.' I am through the south in the interest of the new weekly illustrated paper soon to be published, which will be called The Illustrated American."

This venture will be watched with great interest. The company publishing the new paper has ample capital, and the people connected with it are among the best known in the newspaper world. Mr. Maurice M. Minton, formerly of the New York Herald, is to be general manager; Mr. C. De Grimm will be at the head of the art department, and Mr. William S. Walsh, late of Lippincott's, has charge of the editorial depaatment.

* *

Mr. James Jay Brady, a young man who has made a name for himself in the literary and journalistic world, is at the Kimball. No man in active newspaper work is better known in New York. This is Mr. Brady's first visit to the south. He comes as acting manager of the "Little Lord Fauntleroy" company, taking this opportunity of making a tour of the southern states and combining pleasure with business by keeping his eyes open and taking in southern scenes.

Mr. Brady talks interestingly on any subject. "I go back north," he said, "a rock-ribbed democrat. The leading characteristics of the negro—especially his pungency—are sufficient to convert any republican to Jeffersonian principles. But the negro of Georgia isn't as bad as the negro of Texas. There you find the animal in his most virulent type—as it were. The people of the north simply do not know what 'negro' means until they come into the south."

* *

"Who is the best newspaper man in New York?" I asked.

"Newspaper men will probably all say Amos Cummings. All will agree that the Sun is the best paper. In the heart of every New York newspaper man lurks a desire to get on the Sun. He may not acknowledge it to himself, bu it's there, all the same. With such men as Cummings, File, Julian Ralph, Arthur Brisbane, Blakeley Hall and others in its employ, the Sun presents a remarkably strong staff. File probably makes the most money on outside correspondence as he has a great hold on the syndicate business Newspaper men take the Sun as a model and buy it all out of proportion to the purchases of other papers. The World is, of course, a phenomenal success. It has done a harm in one respect and that is in teaching that sensationalism pays. For it most certainly has demonstrated that fact.

* *

"You haven't much love for the Mail and Express, I presume," added Mr. Brady. "But it is one of the best paying pieces of newspaper property in New York. That paper is founded on an idea. Whether its course was adopted through long-headed foresight, through a crankism or through luck, I don't pretend to say, but it has been a paying policy. The Morning Journal has been a phenomenal success on just the opposite lines. The Tribune is clear and strongly republican. The Times hasn't the stand it once had—editorially, at least. The Press has had a struggle, and is kept bright mainly through Joe Howard's column. But the great American newspaper is the Sun".

* *

On the last night of his engagement in Atlanta, Mr. James O'Neill sent a check for $100 to the Grady monument fund.

"But why didn't you send it before?" he was asked by some of his friends.

"If I had done that people might have thought I was seeking advertisement. That check is a simple tribute from one of Mr. Grady's warmest admirers."

* *

Mr. M. J. O'Shaughnessy is a great believer in the future of Chattanooga.

"When I first went there years ago," he says, "I noticed that you could make penny purchases. I then remarked to my wife that Chattanooga would grow. I took it as an evidence of the care and thrift of the people that they realized the value of pennies, and that it is as good an indication as I know of."

* *

Mr. John Sullivan, of Kansas City, is one of the energetic, pushing men of the great west. Start him upon the subject of Kansas City and his eyes will shine with enthusiasm. But just now he is almost as enthusiastic over the south.

"I have been through some of the south, and I tell you here is the place for future growth. I have just come from Florida and I'm a crank on oranges. It will not be long before I will have an orange grove of my own, you may be sure of that."

Besides being a successful attorney Mr. Sullivan is the proprietor of some half-dozen weekly papers in Kansas and Missouri. Even in that country he is known as a "hustler," and he looks it.

* *

Mr. Alexander Doyle, the eminent sculptor of New York, is at the Kimball. Mr. Doyle will be remembered as the designer of the Ben Hill monument here. His visit, it is understood, is partly a business one, and while here will make a proposition in regard to the Grady monument. Mr. Doyle is one of the best known sculptors in the country.

* *

Hon. Wright Brady, of Sumter, was shaking hands with his friends in Atlanta yesterday. He is coming back to the next house and this time, he says, the Brady bill is going through both houses

* *

Dr. C. D. Leitner, of Vena, Ala., and his brother, Mr. H. D. Leetner, of Columbia, Ala., visited the agricultural department at the capitol yesterday. Both gentlemen have attained eminence in their different walks of life, Dr. Leitner as a physician and his brother as a successful agriculturist.

The Constitution Twins.

From the Wayuesboro True Citizen.

A pair of bouncing boys put in an appearance at the home of Judge T. J. McElmurray on Thursday morning. The judge is an ardent admirer of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, and has named his little fellows Henry Grady and Evan Howell. The judge is somewhere about the fifties, but since the coming of these little fellows—two at a time—he has put on a manish, John Sullivan look, and it takes a broad sidewalk to accommodate his lofty strides.

GEN. COOK ARRIVES.

HE WILL ACCEPT THE POSITION TENDERED HIM.

Unless Some Unforeseen Contingency Arises He Will Take the Oath of Office Today, and Immediately Assume His Duties.

General Phil Cook, the new secretary o state, arrived in Atlanta last night.

The Central train, which should have brought him to Atlanta by 9:30, was over an hour late, and when General Cook alighted in the carshed he looked tired out by his long journey. Under his slouch hat, however, his eyes shone as keenly as they did twenty years ago, and his whole appearance bears out his assertion that he is in excellent health.

General Cook was met on his arrival by his son-in-law, Mr. Peel, and while on the way to his carriage he gave some idea of his intentions.

"I see no reason," he said, "why I should not accept the position which Governor Gordon has tendered me. My reason for not answering definitely in my telegram was that I wished to have some conversation with the governor on the subject."

"Will you take the oath of office tomorrow?"

"Yes, I think I shall, but it is too late for me to see the governor tonight, and as I have said, I wish to have some conversation with him before taking any definite action."

"When did you hear of your appointment?"

"Not until yesterday morning. I live some miles out of town, and when I went into Leesburg after breakfast I found at the postoffice a letter from Governor Gordon, which informed me that Colonel Barnett was extremely ill, and should the necessity arise, he intended appointing me secretary of state. I immediately wrote the governor a letter, stating that I would accept the position, and that I would come to Atlanta to see him on the subject. At 12 o'clock yesterday, before I left Leesburg, I received a telegram announcing Colonel Barnett's death, and requesting me to come on immediately. I took this morning's train, which was the first one I could take, and until I have seen the governor I can only say that I can see no reason why I should not accept the position."

On the same train with General Cook, coming to Atlanta, were the escort from the state capitol, who went as a guard of honor, to be present at Colonel Barnett's funeral.

GEORGIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

—Strawberries are ripe at Fort Valley.

—Editor Hodges, of the Perry Home Journal, claims that Houston is the best farming county in Georgia, and calls for a fair this fall. You may put the fair down on the calendar.

—Captain William P. Simmons, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Houston, died on the 21st.

—The huntsman's horn rings round the hollows of Lumpkin.

A few days ago, at an early hour, says the Independent, the sound of a horn and the yelping of hounds could be heard. These are not unusual sounds in Lumpkin, for the pack of fox dogs of J. J. Thompson are frequently carried hunting; but the party that desired to follow the hounds on this particular day was not the usual one. About half a dozen gentlemen and three young ladies, Misses Willie Brooks, Sallie Evans, of Forsyth, and Minnie Griffis, constituted the hunting party, and, on horseback, they speedily repaired to the country.

Mr. J. J. Thompson was chief huntsman, and excited by his ringing whoops, the dogs swiftly circled around and soon struck a trail. In a short time the fox was started and the chase began. Over hills and through swamps went the dogs, and right behind them followed the riders, the young ladies among the foremost. Reynard was a little too sharp for the dogs and evaded capture, after giving them an exciting race of about one hour's duration.

—The city council of Savannah has instructed the chief of the fire department to take out a search warrant for a new areal ladder purchased by the city, and which was shipped from New York January 16th. It is thought that the missing ladder must have gone the way of McGinty, dressed in its new suit of clothes.

—A movement is on foot to construct a half million dollar dry dock on Hutchinson island, where the old dry dock stood. The Simpson Brothers, of New York, were in the city several days examining the proposed site. They have gone back north to make plans and figure up the cost of a dock suitable for the commere which comes here. The Messrs. Simpson are the largest dry dock builders on the Atlantic coast. They do the government work, and have built docks all along the Atlantic coast of the United States and Canada. From Norfolk to New Orleans the coast is without a dry dock. If one is constructed here it is believed that it will pay handsomely. The fresh water is an inducement which alone would draw vessels far out of their course to a dry dock here. At New Orleans the port charges are so high that vessels in the gulf trade would come to Savannah rather than go there. Vessels should go in a dry dock twice a year and owners say that it pays to have their ships cleaned that often. Savannah's shipping trade alone would furnish a heavy and steady business for a dock and Fernandina, Brunswick, Darien and Charleston would swell it to great proportions. The old dry dock was built about twenty years ago and was abandoned six years ago, belongs to Captain James K. Clarke. The dock was faultily constructed in the first place. When it became, through age, unsafe for further use so much capital was required it that the owner, who had a large lumber business to attend to, did not take any step to restore it. Now, several capitalists are on the point of forming a company and constructing a giant dock.—Savannah Times.

—The Franklin News says that it is impossible to make prohibition prohibit in that county, so long as country wagons, and mail carriers are allowed to bring liquor from anti-prohibition counties, to the residents in and about Carnesville.

—Cochran claims as its citizen a man who can jump forty-seven feet at one running hop, and throw a base ball four hundred yards on a level.

—Judge Atkinson, of Glynn county, in one day, passed twenty sentences upon convicted persons in misdemeanor cases and could have sent more to the chain-gang, had he not in doing so cleared the jail.

—The grand jury of Glynn county just adjourned found eighty-eight true bills. These indictments cover a period of eight months

—A barn on the plantation of Mrs. S. J. Anderson, near Rogers, was burned on the 21st instant. With the building was consumed about 175 bushels of corn, 300 pounds of fodder, a horse and stables. Mr. Howard Anderson estimates the loss at $800. There was an insurance for only $300, and an incendiary had the credit of doing the wotk.

—Major Wilkins, of Waynesboro, has accepted the offer of a prominent breeder of blooded horses in Kentucky, and Rockbridge is now on his native heath. Horses of high pedigree are so much more appreciated in Kentncky than in Georgia, that Major Wilkins was forced to yield to the tempting offer made him. Rockbridge will be handled by experienced trainers, and his increased speed and fine colts out of blooded mares will add greatly to his reputation.

—Berry Jenkins, a sub-contractor on the Augusta and West Florida railroad, jumped the town a few days ago without paying his hands. The men, twenty-four in number, pursued him, brought him back and made him empty his pockets.

—The Cordele cotton factory is ready to commence business. Every wheel and piece of machinery has been placed in position and adjusted. The operatives have been engaged, and are at their posts. The music of the wheels will soon begin.

GEORGIA POLITICS.

Mr. G. W. Rucker has established at Alpharetta one of the best and newsiest weeklies in the state. He gets up his matter in good shape and there's lots of it.

He was quick to catch on to politics. He says of the ninth:

"The papers in the ninth are nominating candidates for congress. From every county town (except Alpharetta) from the Blue Ridge to the trans-Chattahoochee counties comes the name of "the best and most available man for congress."

"Colonel Candler is out of the trace, and now every party and every newspaper has a candidate.

"Amidst all this newspaper racket and Babel of political voices, we beg leave to refer the voters of the ninth to that sturdy young mountain democrat, Hon. Carter Tate.

"In him the democracy has always had a true and fearless friend. He has occupied several positions of honor and trust, and has always shown himself worthy of the people's confidence.

"He lives in a section where republicans are as plentiful as they are in Ohio, and better than any other man does he know how to thwart their schemes.

"The trans-Chattahoochee counties have furnished the congressman so long that they are beginning to believe that no man on this side of the river has a right to ask for the position.

"What right has Gainesville, Jefferson or Lawrenceville to say who shall represent the ninth district? Let's begin at Pickens county and try the rotation system awhile.

"We believe the counties nortth of the Chattahoochee desire Carter Tate for congress. We are confident that Milton does."

AMONG THE EDITORS.

—The editor of the Jackson Argus is of the opinion that a newpaper should be a public and not a private enterprise. He would probably change his views upon this subject, if some indignant subscriber should call at the office to have an article published denunciatory of the editor of the paper.

—Editor Tom Gibson, of the Augusta News, does not approve of prize fighting, even when the fists of the contestants are buried in gloves as heavy and as harmless as a feather pillow, and to this end is calling upon the ministry of Augusta to assist the News in driving the sport out of the city.

—The Cochran Recorder has had a visitor, who came without invitation and left when he had finished his business. That paper says: Some miscreant—or rather, some scoundrel—invaded our sanctum one day last week and took therefrom our mailing list; fortunately for us and for our readers, we were supplied with a duplicate list, and no one will suffer. We will mail the usual number of papers this week, with an addition of twenty new names.

—Editor Moore, of the News, suggests that as Augusta is to have an annual carnival, that the managers of the recent carnival be sent to New Orleans during the mardi gras, so as to catch on, as it were. so as if possible to make the next display a greater success than the last. The suggestion is a good one and should be amended by adding Editors Walsh, Stovall, Moore and Gibson.

—Brer Branham, of the Brunswick Times, asks why it wouldn't be well for reformed journalists to hold a convenlion and resolve to stay reformed. Evidently Editor Branham has been looking into the record of some of the reformed journalists of the day.

—C. A, Niles, who for several years has been the Atlanta correspondent of the Macon Telegraph, has gone to Columbus, to accept a position on the staff of the Enquirer Sun.

—R. Toombs DuBose is getting ready to publish a farmers's alliance journal at Washington.

AMONG THE GEORGIA EDITORS.

—We regret to note the fact that Joseph E. Brown has been reduced to the necessity of mortgaging a mule for farm supplies; yet such a mortgage was placed on record several days ago, by Mr. E. S. Wellons, clerk of Houston superior court.—Houston Home Journal.

—The Columbus Enquirer Sun's "Lum D" has done the Burrows act with Will Wallace—interviewed the desperado in a cave.

—There is a disposition among some of the Georgia editors to censure Governor Gordon for making use of his pardoning power. We think this is all wrong. The governor is very cautious about how he pardons criminals.—Alpharetta Free Press.

—Editor Stanton wants to make a match between Lydia E. Pinkham and W. L. Douglass. There's hardly anything that an editor won't do, but posterity would have a right to kick against this.

—The Lumpkin Independent is racy of the mountains. It catches the spirit of its surroundings, and reflects it brightly.

THE NOVELTY WORKS.

The Charter Already Granted and the Stock Being Subscribed.

The Atlanta Novelty and Foundry company.

The charter has already been granted by the superior court, and most of the stock has been subscribed.

Little more remains to be placed now before commencing operations. The history of the company shows the promising field here for manufacturing industries of all sorts.

Mr. John Halliday and F. B. McCrosky started a machine shop about six months ago for the purpose of constructing all kinds of light machinery where expert workmanship was required. Their business soon grew beyond their facilities and capital. At the suggestion of some well-known business men, a joint stock company has been formed for the purpose of putting in a plant and working capital sufficient to turn out the orders received. Messrs. Halliday & McCrosky have subscribed for stock in the new company to an amount equal to their present plant. The name of the new company is the "Atlanta Novelty and Foundry company," a charter for which has already been granted by the superior court. Most of the stock has been subscribed for, and but little more remains to be placed before commencing operations.

Messrs. Halliday & McCrosky have received many orders from inventors, not only in Atlanta, but throughout the south. If the new company receives the proper encouragement it will be the means of drawing to Atlanta all that class of light machine and novelty work that is usually sent north, there being no facilities in the south to do it.

"When an inventor," says Mr. Halliday, "has received his patent, his work is but half done, as the construction of proper working models is oftentimes the most difficult part, requiring the services of expert workmen. The presence of the inventor during the construction of models is highly important to make suggestions as to needed changes. As it is now, southern inventors, in many cases, are compelled to go north to have not only their models made, but to make contracts for building their machines. The profits made by northern shops should be kept in the south, at the same time giving employment to the hundreds of mechanics. What better point in the south could be selected for an enterprise of this sort than Atlanta? We have a central location, with unexceptional railroad facilities for distributing, abundance of cheap fuel, iron, wood and other raw material—in fact, everything that enters into the manufacture of the class of machinery and articles alluded to. The enterprise will not conflict with the many machine works already established and flourishing here, as they are not prepared to do this class of work, most of them being already engaged in special lines, such as building cotton gins, presses, etc. The enterprise contemplated will fill the gap and draw thousands of dollars here that would go elsewhere."

Mr. Halliday is known as one of the most expert machinists in the state. He learned his trade in England. He was connected with the mechanical department of the Singer Sewing Machine company for some time and was for many years proprietor of large machine works in New Jersey, which were destroyed by fire. He assisted in building the first Brosius motor sewing machine, and when connected with the technological school built the model of King's safety torpedo signal for railroads, which has been described in THE CONSTITUTION. He also constructed the model of the Clayton motor and is now working on an improvement for it.

In addition to doing novelty work of all kinds the new company will make a specialty of all kinds of light brass, steel and iron castings, such as is not usually done in other foundries.

Mr. Halliday will act as superintendent of the new company. The gentlemen interested in the Clayton Sewing Machine Motor company, mention of which was made in last SUNDAY'S CONSTITUTION, are also interested in the Atlanta Novelty and Foundry company, and intend giving the latter company the contract to build their motors, which of itself will be a source of great revenue to the novelty company.

MR. HULSEY'S CITY HALL

HE IS CONVINCED THAT ATLANTA SHOULD HAVE ONE

And Insists Upon the Purchase of the Old State House—He Would Have a Free Public Hall in it, and Make Many Changes.

Will Atlanta buy the old state house and convert it into a city hall?

Hon. W. H. Hulsey is anxious to do so.

The remarks of the gentleman from the third ward favoring the purchase, during the session of the general council, Monday, attracted considerable attention yesterday and provoked quite a discussion.

The proposition, however, is not a popular one.

"When I went to the council meeting yesterday," says Mr. Hulsey, "I did not think of bringing the question up then. But when the finance committee made reference to the issuing of new bonds for the waterworks and sewers, I thought it an opportune time to mention it."

"Had you been considering it before?"

"Oh, yes, and I was in earnest in all I said. If I had not brought it up then I should have done so later. I am convinced in my own mind that it would be the best interest of the city to purchase the building if it can be done at the minimum price."

"You think Atlanta is ripe for a city hall?"

"Certainly. In the present building everything is badly crowded, Not a single officer has room enough by half. In some of the rooms two or three departments are at work, each in the way of the other. Then we have there no room for committees, and that is a great inconvenience. But there is one reason more important than any other."

"And that——?"

"Is the preservation of the archives. The books and records are in constant danger of being destroyed by fire. If we had a city hall we could prepare a fire proof vault, where the papers would be safe. No one can compute the value of those records to the city."

"You think the old state house would do?"

"Oh yes. True it is not an imposing structure, like some of us want, but it will do. I am opposed to putting a half million or more in a fine building now. Atlanta is outgrowing itself, and a building we would put up now would be too small in twenty years. Let those who are here twenty years hence put up that building."

"Can the city afford to make the purchase?"

"Why not? We are now paying for half enough room, almoft enough money to pay the interest on the amount necessary to acquire the property. In that building we would have enough room for the officers, the council and the public. Did it ever occur to you that Atlanta needs a large commodious convention hall?"

"Yes."

"In that building we could have one. Look at it this way. We can rent the ground floors out for stores, and from that rental we could derive almost enough to pay the interest on the debt created in the purchase. Then we could have the offices, council chamber, etc., upstairs, while the old hall of the house of representatives could be converted into a public hall for conventions and meetings."

"How much would it cost to bring about the changes?"

"I have been told that it would cost less than $10,000, but of that I can't say positively. We could sell the police headquarters and put our city prison in the basement. This would reduce the bond issue to $100,000 or less. I venture the prediction that in twenty years that ground will be worth more than we will have to pay for the building and the lot."

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

MEYER.—Miss Louise Meyer, of New Orleans, is the latest southern writer for the magazines. She is only eighteen, but shows talent of a high order.

FARRAR.—The critics speak favorably of Miss Irene Farrar's novel in the current number of Belford's magazine.

MCALLISTER.—Ward McAllister, of New York, will spend this month in Florida.

STEVENSON.—Robert Louis Stevenson is in Samoa.

TIB.—Tippoo Tib is not a pure Arab. He is half Arab and half negro.

RILEY.—James Whitcomb Riley has been dropped from the Nye-Riley combination on account of crooking his elbow too often.

BISMARCK.—It is rumored that Bismarck is at odds with the emperor.

NAPOLEON.—Prince Napoleon threatens to imprison his daughter in a castle because she loves the prince of Naples.

AN ATLANTA FIRM.

In the newspaper mention of the donation by F. M. Hight & Co. to the Confederate Home, that firm was accredited to Louisville.

It's a mistake.

F. M. Hight & Co. is an Atlanta firm. Mr. Hight is a resident of Anniston, but Colonel Chamberlin, his partner, lives in Atlanta, and Atlanta is the firm's headquarters.

AN EXPOSITION DIRECTOR.

At the meeting on Monday the directors of the Piedmont exposition elected Mr. Henry King Grady, a member of their body. Henry Grady is probably the youngest man in the country holding such a position, but he will doubtless prove an efficient member of the board.

OVER THE TELEPHONE.

"I've something that beats McGinty," yelled 500.

"What's that? Spring it on us," answered the horse reporter.

"A club!"

EGYPT'S QUEEN.

I would the marvelous dark face
Of Egypt's Queen,
With all her subtle, matchless grace,
I had not seen!
The haunting beauty of the smile
That curves her mouth,
The slow, sweet glances that beguile
Men in the south;
The slow, sweet glances that allure
The souls of men,
And leave them mem'ry to indure
Fate's "might have been."

The lustrous, waving tresses spread
A silken snare,
And hopes that live when faith is dead,
Are tangled there!
You've clothed you in a wondrous gown
Of satin sheen,
And from your chin it's fallen down,
And just between
Your throat and waist the dazzling white
Glistens and glows,
Like lilies bathed in radiant light,
Or velvet rose.

Why droop your head, O, mighty Queen,
With languid grace?
These thousand years there has not been
Another face
With half the witchery, and the power
To make men dream
'Twere sweet to die, if one brief hour
With love supreme
Your perfect throat he might enfold,
And whisper low,
While all the gods knew, in the old
Days, he would know.

Perchance the world were better, Queen,
And men more true,
If Egypt's throne had never been
A home for you:
Too much of passion in you lies,
Too much of power,
The smouldering fires in those dark eyes
A fatal dower!
You taught the world what love might be,
Your life you gave
To prove its truth and mystery:
On death's dark wave
You sailed, to clasp your lover's hand,
Oh, deathless bliss!
To give him in that shadowy land
A deathless kiss!

—LOLA MARSHALL DEAN.

A MYSTERIOUS TRUNK

CREATES SOMETHING LIKE A SENSATION YESTERDAY AT THE DEPOT.

The Strong Odor Issuing from a Queer-Looking Trunk Attracts the Attention of the Railroad People—Suspicions of Murder.

There was a sensation at the union depot yesterday morning.

It happened this way.

On the Air-Line train that comes in at 11 o'clock was a thick-ribbed, iron-cornered, old-fashioned chest. It was marked "A. Slenfurth, New York."

The baggage car employes had their attention especially drawn to it by a horrible odor, and when the train reached Atlanta they speedily informed the officials there of the mysterious trunk.

Within ten minutes after the train stopped the iron-cornered chest was a sensation at the depot.

Quite a crowd was gathered around it, discussing the probabilities—murder being the generally accepted theory.

"It's a human body," was the verdict of a well-known undertaker. "I've handled 'em for ten years now and I think I know one when the odor is as strong as that."

This verdict was readily accepted, and the interest heightened as the moments went by and the crowd increased.

"It's a human body," was the explanation given to new comers as they halted with the crowd. "Somebody's been murdered and the body's in the trunk."

"Murdered——"

"Body——"

"—— shipped from New York."

"In that trunk."

And all such comment. The crowd was getting excited.

The hotel registers were all examined, and no such name as "Seinfurth" could be found.

When this was reported the theory of murder was confirmed.

"Open it!" was the cry. "Open it!"

So this was finally done—a crowd of 150 or 200 gathered around, watching the work in breathless interest.

The trunk was turned over on its side, and a cold chisel and hammer brought. The lock was broken off.

As the lid was thrown up it was seen that the tray had been taken from the trunk. On top was a promiscuous assortment of clothing flannel shirts and underwear, two or three pairs of old pants and a coat or two.

These articles were taken out carefully, one at a time. Excitement was at fever heat. The odor became stronger than ever as the clothes on top were removed.

Finally a bulky package was reached, wrapped in a sheet. There were two parts in the package.

This was carefully lifted out and the sheet unwound. No signs of blood. Not a word was spoken in the crowd.

It was an enormous limberger cheese, with, a small half-cheese.

The crowd scattered in short order, the cheese was wrapped uu again and replaced in the trunk, and the other clothes piled in on top.

An hour later the owner of the trunk appeared. He was an honest old Dutch mechanic, on his way to Mobile.

He was fighting mad when he discovered that his trunk had been opened, and not at all pacified by the explanation of why it was done.

He left at 1:25 for Mobile. and the mysterious trunk, tied securely with a cotton rope, went with him.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

The german given last evening by the Nine O'clock club, was one of the most elegant and charming affairs ever enjoyed in the ball room of the Kimball. The decorations were tasteful and unique, the favors many and handsome, and the refreshments, beautifully served, were delightful. Everybody had a charming time and carried away a bright and unforgettable memory of the scene. The german was lead by Mr. Robert Maddox, Jr. Among those present were:

Miss Julia Clark, Miss Carry Crane, Miss Maude Barker, Miss Mary Ella Reid, Miss Susie Harwood, Miss Jones, Miss Willie Bell, Miss Lillie Goldsmitn, Miss Annie Raines, Miss Annie Speer, Miss Eugenie Speer, Miss Adelene Adair, Miss Harris, Miss Estelle Delbridge, Miss Pou, Miss Closseu, Miss Rawles, Miss Jim Wylie, Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Conklin, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Barnas, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Clark, Sam Hall, Jim Johnson, Tom Paine, Tom Peeples. Charles Crankshaw, —— Norman, Robert Maddox, Charles Healey, R. Hall, Jim English, Major Comesgys, Lieutenant Martin, Lieutenant Bethel, Kinley, Dr. Palmer, Will Martin, Ed Peeples, F. B. Meador, A. C. Farrar, Harry Snook, Will Holbrook, Arnold Broyles, Dan Rountree, John Grant, Peter Grant, R. J. Lowery, Charlie Northen, Gus Ryan.

⁂

A quiet but very lovely wedding occurred last Saturday evening at 6 o'clock, at the home of the bride, Miss Marie Harrison, who was married to Mr. Leon B. Enslow, of Virginia. The ceremony was eloquently performed by Dr. Barnett, and witnessed by a few friends and relatives, and the house was artistically decorated with flowers and palms and illuminated with many white waken tapers in silver candelebras. The bride, a brilliant brunette, made an enchanting picture in a long-trained robe of white satin, trimmed with rare old lace, and a long veil of white illusion pinned with pearls.

Immediately after the ceremony the happy pair left for Virginia, where they will spend their honeymoon among friends and relatives. Many elegant presents were received. Miss Harrison has been living in Atlanta only a short while, but she won in that time many warm admirers by her beauty and charming personality. She is a first cousin of Amelie Rives, her mother being an aunt of the great young southern authoress, and from both sides of her family are among the most distinguished and aristocratic families of Virginia.

Mr. Enslow is, by birth and in his own personality, an elegant and cultured gentleman, honored and admired by all who know him.

The happy pair have the warmest congratulations and well-wishes for their united lives.

⁂

The three weddings to occur today are of great interest to all society people. At eight o'clock this evening Mr. Joseph N. Moody and Miss Hannah Sheehan will be married at the home of the bride, after which an elegant reception will be given. Mr. Moody and Miss Sheehan have many friends and admirers in Atlanta and they will begin their new life under the brightest auspices.

Mr. John Connolly and Miss Phalzer will be married this evening at the church of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, and their many friends wish the young couple every blessing.

The marriage of Mr. White and Miss Turner occurs at the Third Presbyterian church this afternoon. It will be a notable and lovely wedding and the young people have the hearty congratulations and good wishes of all who know them.

⁂

The tea given last evening by Mrs. Livingston Mims in honor of Mrs. Robertson, of New York, was an elegant and artistic affair and never were guests more gracefully entertained. The house was charming with brilliant lights and palms from the conservatory. The table was adorned with yellow jasmine gathered from the vine in the garden now in full blossom. Many waxen tapers with dainty shades and in silver candelebras, cast a soft radiance upon the scene. The delicious menu was most daintily served.

Those present were Governor and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Peters, Mr. and Mrs. John Fitten, Major and Mrs. Smyth, General and Mrs. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Peel, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Ragan, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thornton, Mrs. Robertson, of New York; Mrs. Iverson, Mrs. Hoyle, Mrs. W. H. Toombs, of Washington, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Glenn, Major Comegys, Mr. Charles Crankshaw.

⁂

CONYERS, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—Miss Addie Turner, of this place, and Mr. James George, of Lithonia, were married this afternoon, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Sarah Turner. Miss Addie is one of our best and most excellent young ladies, and we are sorry to lose her. Mr. George is one of Lithonia's most promising young men.

⁂

Miss Isma Dooley, of Atlanta, is at present visiting Mrs. Wilkins at Greenville. S. C. During the coming week several entertainments, including two germans and several tea parties, will be given in honor of Miss Dooley and Miss May Avery, who is also visiting friends at Greenville.

⁂

Mrs. Peel has issued invitations for a musicale, complimentary to Mrs. Robertson, of New York, to be given next Thursday evening. The affair will be a very delightful one, and the guests will have the pleasure and privilege of hearing some of the finest musicians in the city upon the occasion.

⁂

Tomorrow evening Professor Sternberg will deliver for the first time a lecture on the scientific treatment of music at the Unitarian church. The lecture will be of interest to all who wish to understand as well as enjoy music.

⁂

Miss Jessie Jones, a talented musician of West Point, Ga., and Mr. Willie Melton, of Sulphur Springs, Texas, are visiting relatives at 41 Church street.

⁂

Miss Maude Campbell, of Macon, is visiting Mrs. R, A. Hemphill, 231 Peachtree street.

⁂

The classes in Physical Culture will meet on Thursday of this week instead of Wednesday.

⁂

ATHENS, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—Colonel W. Sylvanus Morris, of this city, has returned with his beautiful and accomplished bride, who is welcomed heartily into our midst.

Miss Stella Knott, of Atlanta, visited friends in the classic city this week.

Miss Pauline Harris is expected to return home soon, accompanied by two of the gate city's charming daughters, Misses Dora and Annie Raine.

Mrs. Professor L. H. Charbonnier, who has been quite sick, is rapidly convalescing, much to the delight of her many friends.

The Athenaeum will shortly tender an elegant reception to Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Morris.

Miss Haidee Routgahn. of Waynesboro, will visit friends in the city next month.

Miss Nora Perry, a beautiful young lady from Milledgeville, is visiting friends in Athens.

⁂

BUCHANAN, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—Mr. J. A. Yancey and Miss Cora Hunt were married, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hunt, five miles north of Buchanan, February 2d, at 6 o'clock, Rev. A. G. Upshur officiating. Mr. Hunt and family have friends throughout this section of Georgia, and the family of Mr. Yancey are widely known.

So many of their friends had accepted the invitation to be present that it was decided to perform the ceremony on the veranda, the guests standing in the yard. Promptly at 6 o'clock the contracting parties took their places, attended by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burns, of Cedartown, on the right, and Mr. U. G. Newhouser, of Felton, and Miss Lizzie Anthony, of Cave Springs, ou tbe left, and immediately Rev. Mr. Upshur proceeded with the service in a beautiful and impressive manner.

An Elegant Luncheon.

Yesterday at the large store of Hunnicutt & Bellingrath, on Peachtree street, there was a scene that was both tempting and unique. Messrs. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath have fitted up in one corner of their building an elegant little room with the Charter Oak stove in one part. Upon this they practically demonstrate that it is all they claim for it, and that it does the work better than any other stove on the market. Ladies from various parts of the city were in attendance and partook of the elegant lunch furnished by this sterling firm. They cook everything on it from the most delicate cake to the choicest roast. All interested in choice cooking are respectfully requested to call at Hunnicutt & Bellingrath's tomorrow after 10 o'clock and see the operation of the improved Charter Oak stove.

HER HUSBAND HUNTING,

While the Unfortunate Wife Is Walking the Streets.

Mrs. Donegan told a pathetic story to Warden Hunter yvsterday morning.

And she told it in a way that left no doubt of the truth of every word.

Monday night she applied to him for lodging, and he sent her to the Woman's Christian home for the night. Yesterday morning she left the home and started out to seek employment in the city. She says that her husband was employed by Mrs. Walter Gordon as a carriage driver, and she was an inmate of the household, when her husband left her in December. He said that he was going on a hunting excursion to Darien, and promised to return when the hunt was over.

Last week she got a letter from him stating that he would send her some money the first of this week, but when she went to the plaee where she was to find the money it had not been received.

Mrs. Gordon left and closed up the house, so that she was left homeless. That was why she had to apply to the authorities for assistance.

She is a country girl, and her maiden name was Wade. She has an uncle, Stephen Spruill, who lives in Oak Grove district, and her mother lives about fourteen miles from the city; but neither of them are able to assist her, and she says that the only work she can get to do is too heavy for her constitution.

Four years ago she was married to R. Donegan, who came here from Kentucky. She has no children, and appears to be quite young. Her husband is only about twenty-three years of age, and so far their life has been as happy and contented as their moderate circumstances would permit.

The continued absence of her husband is unaccountable, and she is very greatly distressed, being unsophisticated, with little knowledge of city life and ways, homeless, friendless and more than all—husbandless.

CAPTAIN SNEED IT IS.

Unanimously Elected Last Night at the Gate City Guard's Armory.

Captain Sneed it is.

The election held last evening at the Gate City Guard's armory, was unanimous. There was a full attendance, and the meeting was an enthusiastic one.

No other officers were elected.

Within the next ten days a meeting will be called for the election of a first and second lieutenant, and at the same meeting Captain Sneed will announce his appointments for the non-commissioned places.

So Captian Sneed, after three years, is again with his old company—and by a unanimous call.

"Our policy now," said he, "is to put ourselves in shape for the spring drills. We are going into every contest that offers. The men are shoulder to shoulder now, the company united and anxious for work. We begin drilling at once."

Nine new members were taken into the company last evening.

And the Rifles Met.

The Atlanta Rifles held an enthusiastic meeting last night. It was more a social reunion than a business meeting, and goes to show that the company is in a better shape than ever. There are a number of applications waiting to be acted upon, and the outlook is the brightest the company have known in years.

The meeting was adjourned to Thursday evening, when the applications now before the company, and other matters of business, will be attended to.

PERSONAL.

MR. J. RICE SMITH and Mr. P. B. Tobin, came up from Augusta yrsterday.

THE handsome pictures of Solicitor General Womock were seen about the Kimball house yesterday.

Mr. R. MERYDITH, of Chattanooga, a well-known bridge builder, is in the city.

C. J. DALIEL, furniture, wall paper, window shades. 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

DR. W. S. ARMSTRONG has removed his office to No. 130 Washington street.

S. W. WHITNEY, of St. Paul, Minn., is the guest of Edgar Dunlap, 260 East Cain street.

THE Technelogical school will soon loose one of their most proficient professors in the person of Mr. George Cassidy, who is chief instructor in the wood-working department. Mr. Cassidy has decided to resign, as he has received offers of employment which will be more congenial to his tastes.

ADDING TO ATLANTA.

TWO NEW INDUSTRIES BEGIN WORK WITH BRIGHT PROMISE.

The Atlanta Spring Bed and Mattress Company Organized and at Work—The Atlanta Advertising Agency.

Another manufacturing industry for Atlanta.

The Atlanta Mattress and Springbed company was organized yesterday morning, the stockholders being P. H. Snook, the Rhodes and Haverty Furniture company, John Neal and J. C. Evins, all furniture dealers of Atlanta.

The capital subscribed was $20,000.

The gentlemen interested have been contemplating the organization for some time, and a day or two ago secured a charter from the Fulton county superior court. With that paper in their possession they came together yesterday morning at Mr. John Neal's furniture store, and after all tha stock had been taken, organized. The organization was:

President—A. G. Rhodes.
Vice-president—J. C. Evins.
Secretary and treasurer—to be elected.
Board of directors—P. H. Snook, John Neal, J. C. Evins and James Haverty.

The money subscribed by each gentleman is on call, and today work will be commenced. They have secured a building on Peters street, near the excelsior works, and will begin manufacturing springs, beds, mattresses, cots, and beddings of all kinds, just as soon as the machinery can be set np. The machinery is here, three car loads of it, and will be moved today. On Monday the factory will throw its doors open and begin work with about fifteen hands. The board of directors has secured as superintendent Mr. C. Fay, an experienced mattress maker, who understands the work thoroughly.

The industry is a paying one and stock can not be secured. Mr. Snook, one of the leading spirits in organizing the company, says:

"Two or three fortunes have been made in the manufacturing of springs, beds and mattresses in Atlanta, and we will find our share of business."

"Is it profitable?"

"Yes. It renders about twenty-five per cent net profit, and the demand is too heavy for the supply. The Southern Spring Bed company cleared $30,000 at least last year, while Mr. Gholstin cleared half as much. Both of these, as well as the others, are behind in their work, and cannot fill their orders. Since the Southern company moved into the Langston & Crane cotton warehouse which it has just purcnased it is doing more work."

"And making more money?"

"Of course. Their buildings now cover two or three acres. and they are adding to it. Then as another evidence of the work I will just state that Mr. Gholstin has had to seek more room."

"Where does he go?"

"He has secured the old Van Winkle place on Marietta street, and he will occupy it all."

"How much work will the Atlanta company turn out?"

"All it can. We are all furniture men and we sell lots of goods. It will keep the superintendent guessing, too, to make enough just now to suppy our own orders

Atlanta Advertising Agent.

Atlanta now has advertising agencies, something she has needed for years.

It was organized yesterday.

The gentlemen owning the agency are: H. G. Saunders, secretary to the Atlanta chamber of commerce and Mr. R. E. Skaggs, of Birmingham.

Mr. R. E. Skaggs is proprietor of the Southern Advertising Bureau, of Birmingham, and was in the city this week. He began the Southern Advertising Bureau a little over two years ago, meeting with remarkable success, and at once recognized the necessity of having an office in this city, as Atlanta does more advertising than any other four places in the southern states.

Mr. Saunders, the secretary of the chamber of commerce, a gentleman who needs no introduction to the people here, was manager and accepted an interest in the Atlanta branch, but owing to the business of both gentlemen, the Atlanta office has never been well organized until now. Mr. Skaggs has given the advertising business a special study for the past three or four years. and was formerly engaged in the publishing business in Alabama. His Birmingham mail is about four thousand publications a week, and he has accounts with over a thousand leading publications throughout the southern states.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Indications for Georgia.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Indications for tomorrow: Warmer, fair weather, southwesterly winds.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.
(Gould Building,)
ATLANTA, Ga., February 4.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Observations taken at 8 p. m.—seventy-fifth meridian time—at each place.

STATIONS.	Barom…	Therm…	Dew P't…	WIND. Dir'n	WIND. Vel'y	Rainfall…	Weather.
Mobile	30.22	66	64	S	6	.00	Cloudless
Pensacola	30.22	68	66	SE	Light	.00	Cloudless
Meridian	30.16	66	58	S	Light	.00	Cloudless
Montgomery	30.18	68	54	SW	Light	.00	Cloudless
New Orleans	30.18	68	64	SE	8	.01	Cloudless
Brownsville	30.10	72	70	SE	6	.00	PtCloudy
Rio Grande Cty	30.04	80	64	S	12	.00	PtCloudy
Galveston	30.14	70	68	SE	8	.00	Cloudless
Palestine	30.08	72	64	SE	Light	.00	Cloudless
Corpus Christi	30.10	72	68	SE	18	.00	Cloudless

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

(Local Time.) TIME OF OBSERVATION.							
8 a. m.	30.30	58	54	SW	5	.00	PtCloudy
8 p. m.	30.18	68	56	SW	7	.00	Cloudless

Maximum Thermometer	75
Minimum Thermometer	55
Total Rainfall	.00

Mrs. Hill's Cook Book.

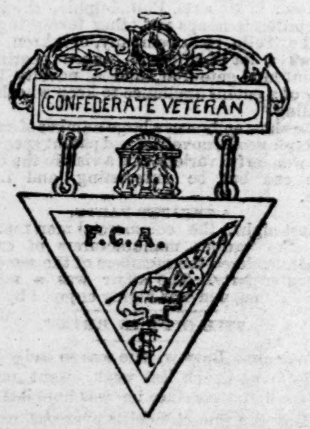
A book that has always sold for $2, can now be bought for 50 cents, or sent by mail, 60 cents. Sold by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.
feb 2—dtf

Go Ladies.

Ladies, do not fail to attend the cooking tournament at the stove store of Hunnicutt & Bellingrath today and tomorrow from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
5p dtf

Ladies, Attention.

Ladies, you are invited to call at our store and see and sample baking, broiling and roasting done in the oven of the celebrated Charter Oak Range and Stove with the wonderful wire gauze overdoor from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.
dtf 5p HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH.



HALL OF THE CONFEDERATE VET. ASSO.
February 5,,1890.

The following detail is hereby made to attend the funeral of W. H. Thompson, a member, from his late residence No. 20 Ella street, at 9 o'clock a. m., to be buried in the veterans' lot at Westview cemetery.

By order of the president.

JNO. F. EDWARDS, Sec.

G. B. Forbes, Chair.
J. M, Caldwell,
R. H. Caldwell,
John. J. Doonan,
B. F. Curtright,
R. L. Rogers.
M. T. Edwards,
A. C. Hays.

BAKING POWDERS.

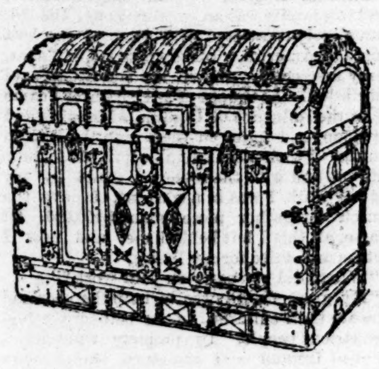
ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and healthfulness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall Street, New York. At wholesale by H. C. Boynton and Shropshire & Dodd, Atlanta, Ga.

A GREAT SLAUGHTER OF TRUNKS AND VALISES



We have bought out the entire stock of Trunks and Valises of the Huzza Trunk factory. They being more or less shop-worn and imperfect, we will sell for the next ten days close the same out at a great sacrifice. If you want a bargain, come and see us.

LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN
Atlanta Trunk Factory,
92 and 94 Whitehall St.
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POPE'S ELDER FLOWER LOTION

If your face and hands are dry, hard or rough use POPE'S ELDER FLOWER LOTION.

MAKES

If your face, lips or hands are chapped use POPE'S ELDER FLOWER LOTION.

THE

If you are troubled with tan or sunburn use POPE'S ELDER FLOWER LOTION.

SKIN

If you have freckles, pimples or blotches use POPE'S ELDER FLOWER LOTION.

SMOOTH

If you suffer from itching, burning chilbains use POPE'S ELDER FLOWER LOTION.

AND

If you are annoyed with dandruff or irritation of the scalp use POPE'S ELDER FLOWER LOTION.

SOFT

If you would preserve the natural beauty and tone of the skin, keeping it soft, smooth, transparent and white use POPE'S ELDER FLOWER LOTION.

It leaves no bad results and does all that is claimed for it. Sold by HUTCHINSON & BRO.
nrm 14 Whitehall Street.

We have many broken lots of Suits, among them some of the choicest goods that are now marked at such low prices that will rapidly move them out. There are but one or two Suits of a style and if you

can be fitted in one of them, you cannot fail to be attracted by the style, quality, and above all, the price. See them, there may be among them something to strike your fancy.

A. ROSENFELD & SON,
24 Whitehall,
Corner Alabama.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6.
GRAND CONCERT!
Of the World Famous
BOSTON QUINTETTE CLUB!
ARTISTS:
Mr. John F. Rhodes—Violin Virtuoso,
Mr. Paul Mende—Violinist,
Mr. Adolph Burose—Solo, Flute and Viola,
Mr. Armin Recker—Solo, Viola and Cello,
Mr. Louis Blumenberg—Violoncello Virtuose,
—AND—
MISS ANNE CARPENTER,
PRIMA DONNA, SOPRANO.
GRAND POPULAR PROGRAMME.
Regular price. Reserved seats at Miller's. 2345

Friday and Saturday, February 7 and 8. | Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

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16—ARTISTS—16
Father, Morther and Fourteen Children! The Largest Musical Family in the World in their
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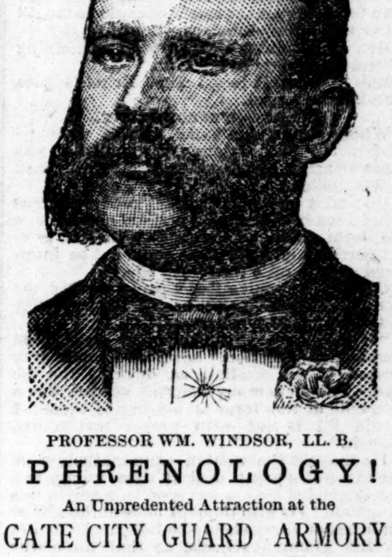

PROFESSOR WM. WINDSOR, LL. B.

PHRENOLOGY!
An Unpredented Attraction at the
GATE CITY GUARD ARMORY!
A Magnificent Course of
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Will be given by the Celebrated Phrenologist and Mental Scientist,
PROFESSOR WM. WINDSOR, LL. B.,
Whose recent tours throughout the Southern States have amounted to popular ovations, commencing
THURSDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 6TH,

And continuing several nights with the following attractive programmes, consisting of elegantly illustrated lectures and exhibitions of professional skill, in public phrenological examinations of leading citizens selected by the audience.

THURSDAY NIGHT—"Phrenology, the Science Proved."
FRIDAY NIGHT—"How to Become Rich."
SATURDAY NIGHT—"Physiognomy."
SUNDAY NIGHT—"Good Brains and Good Morals."
MONDAY NIGHT—"Matrimony."

At the couclusion of this lecture, Professor Windsor will examine several young ladies and select husbands for them from the audience.

Remember, these entertainments are
FREE TO ALL!

Private phrenelogical examinations will be given at the National Hotel, rooms on first floor, next to parlor. Hours from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY!

Professor Windsor is accompanied and assisted by his wife.

MME. LILLA D. WINDSOR.
feb2—d8t

DANCING SCHOOL.

YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S CLASSES Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 7:30 o'clock. Children's and Misses' classes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 3:30 o'clock, in Traders' Bank building, second floor, room No. 15. Private lessons at any hour.
MISS GRACE McLELLAN.
jan 19—sun wed sun

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LOWEST
Cut Prices!
THE MOST DELICIOUS
SODA WATER
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HOT CHOCOLATE.
FINE CANDY
A FRESH SUPPLY RECEIVED EVERY DAY.
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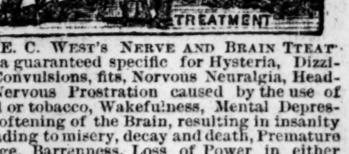
Jacobs' Pharmacy!
Corner Marietta and Peachtree St., P. O. Box 357, Atlanta, Ga.

Everything Retailed at Wholesale Prices! A few of the many things that have been recommended for
INFLUENZA,
Take your choice.

	CENTS.
Compound quinine, dovers and camphor capsules, an old and efficient remedy for colds of all kinds	25
Power's and Weightman's quinine 59c ounce, 14c, 28c	44 bottles
Empty capsules, all sizes	13 box
Quinine in sugar or gelatine coated pills or in capsules, 1 gr. 5c, 2 gr. 7c, 3 gr. 10c, 5 gr	15 dozen
Phenacetin in capsules	23, 37, 61 doz
Antifebrin in capsules	13, 24, 38 doz
Dovers Powder, capsules	11, 18, 27 doz
Goose Grease	25 bottle
Antipyrin (Knorr's) in capsules or powders, 25c, 35c	48 dozen
Cheney's Expectorant	15
Hunnicutt's Throat and Lung Cure	17 and 73
King's New Discovery	34
Bull's Cough Syrup	15
Fischer's Cough Bitters	15
Acker's English Remedy	17
Forrest's Juniper Tar	15
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral	69
Piso's Consumption Cure	19
Coussins' Honey of Tar	17 and 35
Shiloh's Cure	8, 35, 75
Jaynes' Expectorant	69
Boschee's German Syrup	50
Brewer's Lung Restorer	65
Moeller's Cod Liver Oil	63
Stone's Cod Liver Oil	77
Phillip's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil	68
Scott's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil	66
Wampole's Tasteless Cod Liver Oil	68
Norweigan Cod Liver Oil	30
Fellow's Syrup Hypophosphites	99
Sweet Gum and Mullein 15c, 25c and	50
Terralline	75
Chlorate Potash lozenges	10 and 18
Brown's Bronchial Troches	17
Eucalyptus (a Remedy for the Throat)	23
Licorice Cough Drops	05
Ely's Cream Balm	35
Warner's Rose Cream	34
Pond's Extract	33
Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, etc. Money refunded if not satisfactory	15
factory	15
Colgate's Vaseline	7
Colgate's Vaseline Cold Cream	15
Colgate's Vaseline Camphor	15
Mutton Suet	5
Compound Cathartic Pills	5 and 10
Carter's Little Liver Pills	13
Tutt's Vegetable Pills	13
Calomel Pills	25 per 100
Palmer's Little Black Pills	15
Humphrey's Specific, No 8	17
Allcock's Porous Plasters	10
Benson's Capcine Plasters	14
Belladonna Porous Plasters	15

HEALTH IS WEALTH!



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, fits, Norvous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by SCHUMAN'S PHARMACY, Sole Agents for the genuine, 63 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
jan23-d1y

OFFICE CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ATLANTA, Atlanta, Ga., January 27th, 1890.—Sealed proposals addressed to the mayor and general council will be received at the council chamber until 3 p. m., Monday, February 17th, 1890, for the following work for the year 1890:

50,000 lineal feet curbing.
50,000 cubic yards, excavation, (street grading.)
30,000 lineal feet, sewer pipe, (vitrified), from 8 inches to 24 inches in diameter.
10,000 barrels cement.

These quantities are to be considered as approximate, and are not to be held as entitling the contractor to any claim for extra time in the completion of the work, or to any claim for damages, if the quantities should prove to be greater or less than here estimated.

Specifications can be seen at the office of R. M. Clayton, city engineer, Atlanta, Ga.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

M. MAHONEY,
jan 28—dtd Commissioner of Public Works.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address,
Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.
nov9—d1y wky1y

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Southern Electro Plate & Mfg Co.
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Repairing and Replating Tableware.
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LEA & PERRINS
SAUCE
(THE WORCESTERSHIRE)
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

SOUPS,
GRAVIES,
FISH,
HOT & COLD MEATS,
GAME,
WELSH-RAREBITS,
&c.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of the genuine.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

THE SCHOOL TERM.

ALDERMAN HOWELL'S RESOLUTION TO REDUCE

The School Term Considered by the Special Committee—Public School Teachers Opposed to any Change.

Shall the grammar school term be diminished from eight years to six years?

And is it advisable to raise the school age from six to eight years?

These were two interesting and important questions which were interestingly discussed in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian association last night.

The discussion was by prominent educators of the city, on invitation of the joint committee of the board of education and general council, created for the purpose of investigating and, if advisable, revising the present public school system.

In a nutshell, it was almost the unanimous opinion of those who spoke, that the present school system is just about as near perfection as it is possible to attain, and that even were it possible, under the general law, it would hardly be advisable to present regulations as to age.

THE COMMITTEE TAKES A WALK.

Last night's meeting was to have been held in the Young Mens' Library building, but a lecture there interfered. After the committee and those invited to appear before it had assembled in the library parlors, Hon. W. A. Hemphill suggested that they adjourn to the Young Mens' Christian association building, and in a body the members of the joint committee and others repaired to that place.

Mr. Licklider very cordially tendered the committee the use of the main parlor, and then the meeting was called to order, Mr. Hemphill in the chair, and Councilman Hendrix acting as secretary.

Captain Hendrix read the minutes of the previous meeting, which was held in THE CONSTITUTION office last week, and also the original resolution creating the committee, introduced in the council by Alderman Howell.

The committees appointed in pursuance of that resolution are, from the council, Alderman Howell, Councilmen Hulsey and Hendrix, and from the board of education President W. A. Hemphill. Besides the joint-committee there were present Major W. F. Slaton, superintendent of schools; Miss Nettie Sargeant, principal of the Girls' High school; Mrs. Echols, principal of Calhoun street school; Miss Florence Adams, principal of Ira street school; Professor Moore, of Fair street school; Colonel W. M. Bray, Professor H. H. Smith, Professor Mitchell, of Ira street school, and Professor Wilson, of Marietta street school.

THE DISCUSSIONS

were limited to ten minutes each. Major W. F. Slaton was the first speaker. He said, before discussing a new system, or a change, the present should be thoroughly understood, giving a comprehensive outline of a pupil's career from the time of entering the grammar school at six years and graduating at eighteen.

"After a child has gone through the first six grades of our grammar schools," he said, "in six years he is prepared to go out into the active business of life. He is then better educated than he would be had he been tutored in any other public schools in the land. At twelve years of age he has got the rudiments of a good English education, and is prepared to battle with the world and gain an honest, thrifty livelihood."

Major Slaton said those who could afford to allow their children to remain two years longer in the grammar schools until they had gone through that branch, at fourteen years, had a

COMPLETE MATHEMATICAL EDUCATION.

He had arrived at that point of mental development and education where he was capable of philosophizing, and was capable of assuming any position of society. The pupil, of course, was very much better equipped at fourteen than at twelve years, because he is older, possessing development that only comes with age, and then because these two last grades of the grammar schools correspond with his mental development.

"After three years in the high school, if a boy," continued Superintendent Slaton, "the pupil, then seventeen years of age, is prepared to enter the junior class of the university, Athens, Oxford, Mercer, or any of our colleges. Then it is a fact that boys from the Atlanta public schools are better prepared than any others who enter the university. The late Chancellor Mell has often said this, and at this time I have a letter from Chancellar Boggs, introducing a young man to the Boys' High school as the very best place he knew of in which he could spend a few months in preparatory work.

"And our girls are equally well equipped when they graduate from the high school. They get a college course there as thorough as at Lucy Cobb, Wesleyan, Shorter, or any other noted seminary. It is a classical education. Then they are prepared to teach when they get through, and are wielding an influence of power throughout the state in that direction. We have no normal schools in Georgia, and I regard it as highly essential that we have this source from which to draw our supply of talent."

HOW OTHER SCHOOLS WORK IT.

Major Slaton presented the school terms of twenty-two large cities of the country, from Boston to San Francisco, taken at random from the reports sent him. Of the twenty-two cities twenty devoted eight years in the grammar schools and four in the high schools, Boston spending nine in the grammar grades and Hartford even ten. The two cities which devoted fewer years than Atlanta were Newnan, Ga., and Dallas, Tex., which have a term of seven and three years in grammar and high schools respectively.

A number of these cities had tried the experiment of a shorter term, but had returned to the present as the best.

Major Slaton said if a pupil were permitted to remain in his charge six years he could teach him the branches taught in the grammar schools, giving him a fair English education, but that a public school system had to be measured to fit all intellects, and it was impossible for a child to go through the present complete curriculum of the grammar schools in any less term except in the exceptional instances, and rule 15 of the board provided amply for the promotion of these between regular annual examinations.

MISS FLORENCE ADAMS.

Miss Florence Adams, principal of the Ira street school, did not think the term of grammar school could be decreased without hazard. She spoke from a knowledge acquired by teaching in all the grammrr school grades, from the first to the eighth.

She was emphatic in her oppositon to an advance in the school age, from six to eight years, and thought that after all, the parents were the best judges as to the best time for starting a particular child to school. A great deal depended upon the child, both its mental and physical capacity.

"The curriculum should not be gauged for the half dozen roll of honor scholars," she said, "but should be cast for the fifty others who are compelled to go through the same course. If a reduction has to be made the only way it can be accomplished, in my opinion, is to carefully pick out the pupils and reduce the number allotted to each teacher. In this way something might possibly be accomplished, but at best it is a hazardous experiment."

Miss Adams said she did not believe a child coald receive anywhere a better education than in the public schools of Atlanta.

PROFESSOR MOORE,

principal of Fair street school, indorsed the positions of Professor Slaton and Miss Adams. He could, himself, instruct a child in the elementary English branches in less time than it required in the grammar schools, if he concentrated his labor upon him, but it could not be done when there were sixty in one room to be instructed by one teacher.

"It is beyond human power," said Professor Moore, "to advance children faster than we are doing now. Armies move slowly, but those who march slowly oftentimes have best staying powers. So it is with children. When the backward ones do develop, they are all right; as good as the bright ones, and often better. But if you go too fast for the slow developers, you are liable to discourage them. Because a boy is bright, is no reason he should be allowed to runaway from his fellows. He should be kept with them, so that his influence may be used among the duller ones, at least, for a time."

Professor Moore thought the system should be allowed to remain as it is. A remedy might be found in special examinations for those bright pupils who received at the annual promotion a percentage over a certain amount.

The teachers in Professor Moore's school had presented him with a paper recommending that a change might be effected by revision of the system of text books.

MISS NETTIE SARGEANT,

principal of the Girls' High school, also opposed a reduction of the grammar school term, and thought a raise of the age to eight years would work a hardship on the very class of people to whom the public schools were most important.

"In the Girls' High school," said Miss Sargeant, "there are over 300 pupils, and a great many of them have completed the grammar school course in less than eight years, by being promoted at Christmas, as is permitted in rule 15 of the board.

"The two years, from six to eight, are invaluable to us. Many children, if not in school, those years would be on the streets, susceptible to any influence that might be brought to bear upon. If the age were raised to eight years, and the curriculum condensed, those crowded out would be the very ones who cannot be taught at home. Consequently these years would be worse than wasted, and the bad habits and careless training would make it very difficult for the teachers to plant the reeds of learning when the child came under their care."

Miss Sargeant said that out of the 416 graduates of the Girl's High school, 115 have filled teachers' places. She thought if girls were hurried through and graduated at sixteen, they would not at that age be competent to entrust with such places.

MRS. ECHOLS.

Mrs. Echols, principal of Calhoun street school, said after communicating with the families patronizing her school, she knew they did not desire a change. She took pains to ascertain this. She did not see why the school doors should be closed to children of six and seven years. Parents were most competent to say whether their children should be started to school at that age. If the age were raised private schools would spring up on every hand, and there was no reason why these two years should be spent in idleness.

She suggested that more room be given the children; that they were too crowded with sixty in a room. Another suggestion was that the city establish a normal or training school for teachers, where the June graduates, who were to be September teachers, could be taught better the duties of their positions.

Mrs. Echols did not approve of combining the grades to shorten the term.

Miss Sargeant indorsed Mrs. Echols's plea for a normal school.

COLONEL WELBORN BRAY.

When the first grammar schools were established in 1872, Colonel W. F. Bray was made principal of the first one that was opened to the public.

He said it was conceded that good work was being done in the schools, and did not believe the term could be lessened with the present curriculum. The term could not be interfered with to raise the school age.

Colonel Bray submitted a paper reciting the exact number devoted to each study each day in the grammar schools.

"If the object of the law is to give a good elementary education," he said, "I would drop several of the studies, as drawing and the like. There are many reforms needed, but a lessening of the term is not one of these. I would fill it out with proper instruction, though."

He thought the written examinations were the cause of a great deal of time losing, and recommended that a revision be made in this direction. He also thought more of the higher branches of study should be introduced earlier in the grammar schools, so that those who stopped when through this branch would be better equipped.

DR. H. H. SMITH

favored a six-year course in the grammar schools, and introduced a course of study which he had mapped out for such a term.

"The course of study should be arranged so as to meet the requirements of those to whom it was just the beginning, and also to those to whom it is the end of learning. We need a course which can be fairly completed in six years, and such an annual examination that most all can pass."

Professor Smith thought it was the best plan to push a student, to let him take up a new study just as soon as he had dropped the old one. A child ought to learn all the arithmatic in a little of the time now required in going through the grammer schools. He was opposed to written examinations, claiming that they were a temptation to cheating and dishonesty.

PROFESSOR MITCHELL.

"At first," said Professor Mitchell, principal of Ivy street school, "I thought from six to eighteen years a long time to be devoted to learn arithmetic and geography. But I have discovered that there is a great deal taught in the public schools not taught in colleges. Boys in our grammar schools are equipped with an excellent English education. I don't think all children should be kept in school twelve years, for the majority this time is required."

Out of Professor Mitchell's class of forty pupils, the average number of years of attendance in the grammar schools was four years. He thought a boy who wants to be a mechanic, could get a good English education in the grammar schools.

He said the school age could be raised to eight years with advantage. and that his observation was that between the years of six and eight a child did not make much advancement.

PROFESSOR WILSON

was the last speaker. He has been at the head of the Marietta street school only a short time, and was not posted on the public school affairs as fully as he desired to be.

In his judgment eight years was as early as any child should be put in school, though he said the different circumstances which surrounded a child in the city might make a difference. As far as his mental possibilities were concerned, Professor Wilson said he would rather take a pupil after he had reached eight years than before that time.

The joint committee will meet for further discussion some time next week, on the call of Chairman Hemphill.

ATTENTION CARRIAGE DEALERS!

Call at the Gate City Guard's Armory To-day.

Last day of the Southern Carriage Builders' association exposition.

Do you manufacture carriages, buggies or wagons? Then you can't afford to miss it.

Do you do general repair work? Then you are specially interested.

Do you want to purchase a buggy, carriage, wagon or any material that enters into the make-up of wheeled vehicles? Then you will be benefitted.

To the public generally we extend an urgent invitation to come and see the elegant displays.

It is home industry illustrated, and it is a splendid epitome of the products and inventions of the great manufactories of other sections. Patent appliances, novelties and material of all description on exhibetion.

Therefore the call is reiterated and it is hoped that no one interested will fail to come and visit the exposition.

SOUTHERN CARRIAGE BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION.

FROM OUR NOTE BOOK.

The Grady Literary Society.—The literary society of the Gordon school has adopted the name of the Grady Literary society, in honor of Henry W. Grady, the patriot and defender of the south. Stimulated by such a name, the society should rank first among societies of its kind.

A Pointer.—About six months ago Dr. B. L. McIntosh, of Marietta, invested two thousand dollars in forty-five acres of land, known as the Ormewood property. The investment was in six shares of Ormewood syndicate stock, representing the number of acres stated, Yesterday, through Messrs. Samuel W. Goode & Co., Dr. McIntosh sold his six shares of stock, or forty-five acres, for eight thousand dollars. He was so pleased with the deal that, by way of a compliment, he presented Mr. Goode with a handsome bronze clock, which Mr. Goode proudly exhibited to his friends yesterday at his office.

He Is Here Again.—Mr. Jake Epstyn, who was here two years ago, with the Overland Tea company, is in the city, looking fat and hearty. His tea boxes are now in Columbus, every one loaded with a diamond or a gold watch. He will be in Atlanta next week, and will open on Peachtree, at the Marseil & Davidson saand.

Miss Minnie Turner has returned to her home, in Conyers, after a pleasant visit to her friends and relatives in Charlotte, N. C.

THE "NUN OF KENMARE"

A CELEBRATED LADY WHO IS IN ATLANTA.

She Tells of Her Life's Work and the Changes She Made in Her Church—Who and What She Is.

Miss Frances Clare Cusack, who has a world wide reputation as the "Nun of Kenmare," is now in Atlanta staying at the Talmadge house.

No one of her times has trod more diverse paths in life and achieved celebrity in all of them than the late Mother General of the Sisters of Peace.

When she began life as a young lady in the highest circles of English society, her quick wit and cleverness made her conspicuous. Later when she joined the Roman Catholic church, her ability as a writer and her strength of purpose in achieving the one great object of her life, again procured for her marked destinction. And during the past three years since she has left the church she adopted in her youth, her lectures and writings made for her another reputation.

The Nun of Kenmare is a remarkable looking person, and her face tells the story of a great intellect, as well as of a life which has been full of trials and hard work. No longer young, her face still retains much of what must have made her beautiful in her youth. Her eyes are as bright as ever they were, and though the hair which curls above her broad forehead is quite white, it curls beautifully and is covered by an English cap, which lends a softness to every feature.

"The purpose of my life," she said last night, "has been to train and educate young girls to fit them to earn their own living by performing household duties. To that one purpose I have devoted my life for that object. I entered the Catholic church, and it was partially because I did not find the assistance I expected that I severed my connection with it."

"I am an English woman," she continued, "and my family was an excellent one. Indeed, I am closely connected with some of the best people in America. Bishop Garrett, of Texas, is my first cousin, and so are the Stoneys, of Charleston. At the age of twenty-three I came under the influence of Cardinals Manning and Newman, and followed them into the Roman church. I took a considerable private fortune with me and with the money I made by my writing while I was in a convent, I gave the church altogether more than $100,000. Of course, all this I left behind me, and now I lecture and write for my living."

"Where did you carry on your work?"

"My great desire was to help the poor and educate their children to be self-supporting, industrious people. To promote this end, I went to Ireland and remained there many years. I had also a special plan of my own, and to carry it into effect I went to Rome and was accorded an interview by the pope. He is an excellent man, and he heard me patiently. He approved heartily of my purpose, and he gave me a letter to the priesthood of the world ordering them to lend me all the aid possible."

"Why did you leave the Catholic church?"

"I left for two reasons. One was because the Catholic religion is not now the religion which I espoused twenty years ago. It was then the church which was infallible—it is now the pope—and that I cannot agree to. My second reason for leaving was that I found that I was not making anything like the progress which I considered I should be making in my work."

"Have you now given up these plans?"

"Not by any means. I am in Atlanta for my health, but if the doctors give me leave I hope to publicly explain to the people of Atlanta my plans for educating young girls. That is the object of my life and I will not abandon it while I live."

Miss Cusack may lecture while in Atlanta.

THE NEW PATROLMEN.

The Appointment Made and the First of Them on Duty.

Yesterday morning the new patrolmen and supernumeraries elected Monday night were sworn in by Captain English, chairman of the board of police commissioners, and got ready for duty.

Chief Connolly apportioned the men to the various watches, and the first of the men went on duty at 8 o'clock yesterday evening.

This watch has formerly consisted of a captain, two sergeants, and thirty-one patrolmen. Eight of the new men were given the watch, making thirty-nine.

The morning watch consisted of a captain, two sergeants and twenty-six patrolmen. Six of the new men were added, making thirty-two men.

The day watch consisted of a captain, two sergeants, twelve patrolmen and eight mounted men. Two patrolmen and six mounted men were added, making twenty-eight men in all on this watch.

The two call men serve twelve hours each, and these complete the link of one hundred men, exclusive of the nine officers, two stationhouse keepers and four detailed men, which makes a grand total of one hundred and sixteen men, rank and file, with the chief of police included.

There are now thirty supernumeraries, liable for duty when a vacancy occurs in the regular force of any watch.

The only men who work twelve hours are the station house keepers and call men. The others work only eight hours a day. The labors of the station house keepers have increased a great deal with the extension of the city limits and the increase of business.

AGAINST THE CITY.

After a hard fight in the city courts, Mrs. E. E. Martin, through her attorneys, Haygood & Douglass, yesterday received a verdict of $383 and costs from the city of Atlanta. Mrs. Martin's lawyers claimed that her property at the corner of Rawson and Crew streets had been damaged by the increased flow of surface water. In spite of the argument made by Goodwin & Pendleton for the city, the jury decided that Mrs. Martin had sustained a lost to the amount of the verdict.

Mr. Young Garrett's Funeral.

Yesterday afternoon the funeral of Mr. Young Garrett occurred at his late residence, on Washington street. The exercises were largely attended by the many friends of the deceased, who has been so long identified with one of the leading business enterprises of the city.

The pallbearers were Mr. L. H. Hall, Mr. A. Satsky, Mr. Phil Dodd, Mr. W. D. Woodson, Mr. E. F. Black, Mr. A. C. Briscoe and Mr. J. J. Meador.

Rev. Dr. McDonald officiated, and the service was conducted in a solemnly impressive manner, after which the remains were borne to Oakland for interment.

Sent to Smyrna.

The remains of Mrs. Thomas Ledbetter were sent to Smyrna yesterday morning for interment in the family burying ground. Prior to their departure, a touching and beautiful funeral service was conducted at Trinity church, beginning at 10 o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Heidt and Rev. Dr. Cleveland conducted the services, and there was a large concourse of friends present to witness the last sad rites, Mrs. Ledbetter was a lady universally beloved, and her loss will be deeply felt in the circle where she was known and esteemed so highly.

An Old Veteran Gone.

Mr. W. M. Thompson, an aged veteran, died at his home near the old barracks yesterday. He was a brave soldier and went from Troup county with the Fortieth Georgia regiment. He was fifiy-eight years old and in impoverished circumstances.

The Confederate Veterans association took charge of the remains and will bury the old soldier today at nine o'clock.

Miss Adelade Turner, of Conyers, and Mr. J. R. George, of Lithonia, were married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the bride's home by Rev. T. C. Carlton.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Southern Carriage Builders Association in Atlanta.

Wheels within wheels.

Felloes that are not tired and spokes that speak eloquently, with all the running gear and other minutiæ that go to make up any sort of a wheeled vehicle from a dump cart to a pony phaeton, are on exhibiton at the Gate City Guard armory. There are many things of interest to be seen by paying a visit to this exposition.

The Southern Carriage Builders' association are the promoters of the scheme, and they are holding their tenth annual meeting in the parlors of the armory, opening at 3 o'clock yesterday.

There are many men of prominence from a distance, and Atlanta furnishes a number of gentlemen who have large interests in the business.

The officers are: President, R. H. Jones, Cartersville; vice-president, G. W. Walker, Gainesville; vice-president, C. H. Osborn, Griffin; vice-president, George L. Summers, Barnesville; secretary, N. C. Spence, Atlanta: treasurer, J. A. Curtis, Atlanta; chaplain, A. P. Jones, LaGrange.

The other members, represented either in person or by proxy, are: J. M. Smith, Atlanta, Ga.; J. W. Weitzel, Atlanta, Ga.; W. L. Jarvis, Atlanta, Ga.; W. K. Booth, Atlanta, Ga.; W. W. Turnipseed, Hampton, Ga. J. G. Smith, Barnesville, Ga.; W. B. Smith, Barnesville, Ga.; C. C. Coffee, Meridian, Miss.; W. H. Ashworth, Forsyth, Ga.; J. C. Toole, LaGrange, Ga.; J. G. Bagwell, Flowry Branch, Ga.; J. F. Auld, Elberton, Ga.; W. H. Loyd, Social Circle, Ga.; P. E. McMurry, Jacksonville, Ga.; G. W. Sireon, Greenville, S. C.; R. Williams, Rome, Ga.; E. Floyd, Fairburn, Ga.; J. Parks, —— Arnold, John Ware, Newnan, Ga.; A. F. Oliver, Americus, Ga.; T. J. Hart, Dawson, Ga.; C. W. Wagoner, Montgomery, Ala.; G. N. Dexter, Madison, Ga.; J. W. Snow, Birmingham, Ala.

This increases the old list of membership, aad the following new members were enrolled yesterday:

Hutchison Bros., carriage manufacturers, Tallapoosa.

J. M. Lindsley, Murphy Varnish company, New York.

H. W. Guackenbush, Spelden Axle company, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

John A. Rouch, Rouch Wheel company, Macon, Ga.

Adam Bolk, carriage builder, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

G. W. Mather, Cleveland Axle company, Cleveland, O.

S. E. Brown, Cleveland Hardware company, Cleveland, O.

G. W. Lee, Selle Gear company, Akron Ohio.

J. M. Freeland, patent pole, Wellsville, N. Y.

W. B. Whitworth, Hildreth Varnish company, New York.

THE MEETING OPENED

with a full representation, and after the usual preliminaries the body proceeded to business. A number of measures looking toward the good of the association were discussed and passed upon, and the meeting was very enthusiastic throughout.

Among the most vital matters discussed were the growth of southern manufactories and the adaptability of the south, and especially Atlanta, for the successful building up of such enterprises. It was shown that southern industries of this sort, located in the midst of boundless supplies of raw material, have grown and flourished until the fame of the products of southern manufactories has spread abroad throughout the land.

The rapid increase of facilities for transportation, material and the products of the manufactories has assisted greatly in the success of these industries, and the eyes of manufacturers and those intending to engage in manufacturing, are turned southward with gratified surprise at the inducements offered and the favorable anticipations drawn from the successful experience of many plucky firms and individuals who have been successful beyond their expectations.

Today the election of a new board of officers will occur, and tonight

A GRAND BANQUET

will be given the visitors at Donehoo's, where "Bill Arp" will deliver a great address on the growth and prosperity of southern industries, and especially the success of carriage builders in the south.

This address has been prepared with much pains, and will set forth an astonishing array of gratifying facts and figures on the subject.

During the day it is expected that many who are interested in carriage manufacturing, or any of its branches, as well as the public generally, will visit the armory and investigate the

INTERESTING DISPLAY

that has been put on exhibition there for the benefit of all who may wish to investigate the matter.

Among the exhibitors, Mr. N. C. Spence displays some splendid samples of wagon wheels of Atlanta manufacture.

Mr. J. A. Curtis exhibits an elegant phaeton body made in Atlanta.

Weitzell & Fitzgibbon show a variety of articles used in carriage manufacture, wtth a wagon body, cabriolet body, wheels, hubs and tanned leather, all home products.

Mr. J. M. Smith exhibits parts of carriages manufactured in the city, iron running gear, wheels and other parts, all first-class in every detail.

The American Queen Spring company has a beautiful sample of goods from its factories at Cincinnati.

Freeland & Bradwell exhibit samples of fine patent poles, from Wellsville, N. Y.

The Carriage Monthly, published at Philadelphia, and devoted to the interests of the association, is represented.

The Yarvan Fifth-Wheel company, Indianapolis, has nine different styles of fifth-wheel, and the Strickkee Fifth-Wheel company, Terre Haute, Ind., has a fine sample of its patent wheel.

The Cleveland Axle company, Cleveland, O., shows some fine axles.

The Hildreth Varnish company, New York, has a fine display of goods,

The Dexter Spring company, Hulton, Penn., has an exhibit of gearing.

Wilcox & Howe, Birmingham, Conn., displays some splendid carriage forgings.

Volentine & Company, New York, show a fine display of colors and varnishes, as do John W. Masbury & Sons.

R. H. Jones & Co., Cartersville, display some fine wagon woodwork, and J. H. Rouch & Sons, Macon, show some elegant wheels manufactured in the central city.

I. F. Stone & Sons, Louisville, and R. D. Ward & Co., both show fine samples of carriage goods, while J. Shuff & Co. display some elegant material of the Columbus Buggy company.

The Shelden Axle company shows some fine axles, and the Akron Hardware Co., Akron, O., displays a lot of material and fixtures.

Keser & Roberts, Philadelphia, show their specialties in lamps and other furnishings.

The Selle Gear company, of Akron, Ohio, shows a lot of different wagon gearings, a patent hind gate iron, and a novelty in the way of a patent appliance to keep wheels from rattling.

The show embraces a large number of exhibits of staple goods, novelties and patent specialties, of a wonderful variety, and a visit to the exposition can but be interesting and instructive.

A THEATER PARTY.

Last night, the commercial men representing the various manufacturers of carriage goods, tendered the members of the association a theater party. The affair was a most delightful one, and was highly enjoyed by all.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Patrolman Barrow, who was so badly beaten up by Gene Couch last week, went on duty for the first time since he was hurt last night.

There is a fine chinchilla overcoat, made up in costly style, awaiting an owner at the stationhouse. It was taken from a negro by the detectives yesterday.

A negro woman named Fanny Love fell out with a negro man named Will Rich Curry, and, having no other weapon handy, she threw a kettle of scalding water in his face, blinding him and taking the flesh from his face. Sergeant Mike White is investigating the case

THE COMING BANQUET.

THE FINAL ARRANGEMENTS ALL ABOUT COMPLETED.

The Visitors Will Begin to Arrive Thursday—The Seats all Alloted—The Informal Reception—The Drive Over the City.

The final arrangement for the chamber of commerce banquet has been completed.

It will be a grand affair.

The visitors will begin to arrived Thursday noon and the various delegations will be met at the union depot by committees appointed to receive them. During the afternoon the committee will entertain the guests as best they can and see that they are at the banquet that evening.

The banquet hall will be the finest ever seen in the south, and some of the finest speakers in the union will be present. The tables have been arranged and seats assigned to the visitors. The speakers' table will be given especial attention, and from it during the evening, entertaining and instructive addresses will be delivered by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, Governor Campbell, of Ohio, Hon. Pat Calhoun, of Atlanta, Hon. W. C. Russell, of Boston, and Hon. W. L. Wilson, of West Virginia.

Chauncey M. Depew—Not Yet Named.

Governor Campbell of Ohio—His speech will be based on a sentence in a letter to him from Mr. Grady as follows: Come and let us feel that here in Georgia we are just as good as Ohio and New York.

P. Calhoun of Atlanta—The Railroad Interests of the South.

Hon. W. E. Russell of Boston—The new north and the questions that confront the young men of the day.

Hon. W. L. Wilson of West Virginia—Trusts.

The western guests, including Governor Campbell, of Ohio, and the delegation from the Chicago chamber of commerce, will reach the city Thursday afternoon. During the day a letter was received from Mr. J. C. B. Chamberlin, president of the Denver chamber of commerce. The reception committee will arrange an informal reception in the Kimball house parlors during the hour preceeding the dinner.

That dinner and speaking will consume the balance of the evening.

Friday morning after breakfast, at the Kimball, the visitors will be driven over the south side of the city and then to the chamber of commerce where there will be an informal reception of the chamber of commerce members, business men and citizens generally. This will be an exceedingly interesting occasion and several entertaining speeches will be made. after which there will be a drive over the north side of the city and to the Piedmont park, where lunch will be served at the Piedmont park club.

In the evening the Capitol City club reception will close the day.

BRADY KNOCKED OUT.

The Result of the Prize Fight in Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—The sparring match at the opera house tonight was a new diversion in Augusta, and was attended by a pretty fair audience of men. Professor Layton, of South Carolina, appeared in black tights and black stockings; Jack Brady, of Boston, in white tights and black stockings. Layton had the advantage in height, in reach of arm and in condition. Brady was a plucky little pugilist, though, and forced the fighting from the start. There was no severe punishment until the twelfth round, in which the fighting was hard and fast, and Brady had the best of it when time was called.

Layton had much the best wind, though, and showed up in best condition.

BRADY WAS PLUCKY.

When time was called for the thirteenth round, Brady again forced the fighting, striking out hard and fast with his right and knocking Layton against the ropes. The next instant, however, when Brady rushed on him, Layton dealt him a heavy blow on the jugular vein, spinning him around and literally knocking him silly. This was followed with a blow on the stomach, and Brady fell on the floor, gasping for breath.

BUT HE HAD TO GIVE UP.

He was unable to rise for nearly half a minute, and when he scrambled to his feet he was completely dazed, and could hardly see his antagonist. He was completely knocked out, and the referee, Dr. Morgan, declared Layton the winner. The rounds were two minutes each, with one minute rest; $250 a side.

BUYING AND SELLING.

There is Uncertainty in the Cotton Market—Some Figures.

The cotton market is keeping both sides guessing.

March opened yesterday morning at $10.95, sold up to $10.98 and down to $10.91.

May opened at $11.04, sold up to $11.06 and down to $10.97. The market opened quiet but firm.

Sellers, and there are not a few of them, are jubilant at the prospects, and say that if they continue at the present rate for a short time prices will be forced much lower, some predicting as low as $10.50 for August, which at the close was $11.09.

The buyers are just as confident of higher prices, using as their argument, the low stocks and heavy foreign demand, the exports yesterday falling short of the receipts only 693 bales. The stocks at the ports yesterday evening show a decrease 250,000 bales. The receipts at New Orleans yesterday were 14,073 bales, which were more than offset by exports of 23,357 bales.

The market for futures closed firm, about five points lower with sales of 102,000 bales, against 118,000 bales the day before.

CAPTAIN CONNER RESIGNS.

A Sensation in the Military Circles of Macon.

MACON Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—The people of Macon will be surprised to learn that on Monday night, at the regular meeting of the Macon Volunteers, Captain G. C. Conyer announced that after February 22d he would resign command of the company. The Volunteers heard this announcement with great regret, as Captain Conner has been a faithful and popular officer. He stated that he desired to retire to private ranks. He has been a member of the Volunteers about thirty years. He went to the war with the company when he was quite young. The Volunteers were organized April 23, 1825. They were in the Florida war, the Mexican war and the confederate war. Conner was elected first sergeant April 23, 1872. Later he was elected first lieutenant, and was elected captain August 6, 1888. Captain Conner's father was ensign of the company in 1831, first lieutenant in the Florida war of 1836, afterwards captain.

After the celebration of Washington's birthday on the 22d inst., Conner will retire. It is not known who will succeed him. Some mention has been made of that old volunteer, C. M. Wiley, but as he is lieutenant-colonel of the Second Georgia battalion, it is not probable he would resign it to accept the captaincy. L. P. Hillyer, a member of the Volunteers, who married Miss Hansel, of Atlanta, is favorably spoken of as Conner's successor. He is cashier of the Merchants' National bank.

THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

The Hibernian society held a meeting last night for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate St. Patrick's day. They also decided to hold an election of officers on the 17th of March. The candidates for the presidency of the society are P. McNamara, Steve Grady J. J. Duffy, Joe Welsh and Tim Burke.

PERSONAL.

J. M. HOUSE, a Chicago sausage man, is at the Kimball.

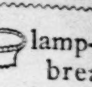
J. A. JESSEL, of Louisville, is at the Markham. Mr. Jessel deals in government goods and is a warm friend of Mr. George Scoville.

HAL HUNTER, of Louisville, is at the Kimball. He is the only commercial tourist on the road who writes his name backward.

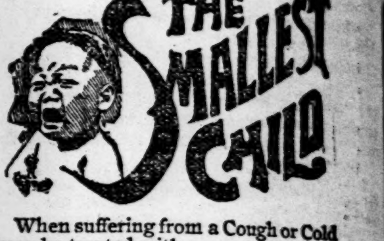
DR. E. B. TERRELL, of Greenville, is at the Kimball.

HONORABLE EMMET WOMACK, of Covington, is at the Kimball. This congressional quantity has just whipped the grippe after a fifteen days' fight.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Pearl-top"  lamp-chimneys do not break in use; they are made of tough glass by Macbeth & Co., Pittsburgh. Your dealer probably has them; if not, he will thank you to make him acquainted with them.

Chimneys are mostly made of brittle glass, partly because it is cheap, and partly because it is brittle. Makers are apt to think the sooner things wear out or break the better for business. It may be for business; but not, we suspect, for *their* business.



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WITH ABSOLUTE SAFETY.

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ROOFING.

We are now ready to supply the product of entirely new machinery and processes just completed by aid of which we not only have greatly improved the strength and durability of our well-known ASBESTOS ROOFING, but have also secured a degree of uniformity never before attained in any similar fabric. We offer this as the PERFECTED form of the portable Roofing which we have manufactured with continued improvements during the past thirty years, and as the most desirable Roofing for general purposes.

The important features of our recent improvements, for which patents have been allowed and others applied for in this country and in Europe, are described in our new circular, which, with samples, will be sent free by mail.

Our Asbestos Roofing is now in use upon Factories, Foundries, Cotton Gins, Chemical Works, Railroad Bridges, Cars, Steamboat Decks, etc., in all parts of the world.

It is supplied ready for use, in rolls containing 200 square feet, and weighs, with Asbestos Roof Coating, ready for shipment, about 85 pounds to 100 square feet.

It is adapted for steep or flat roofs in all climates and can be readily applied by unskilled workmen.

There are inferior imitations of our Asbestos Roofing; purchasers are cautioned.

Exclusive sale of our IMPROVED ASBESTOS ROOFING will be given to reliable dealers in important towns where we have not already made arrangements.

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ABOUT THE CITY HALL.

MAYOR GLENN REVIEWS SOME OF THE COUNCIL WORK.

He Feels Happy Over the Water Works Scheme, and Says it Will Win—Mr. Reinhardt's City Electrician Finds Favor.

Will the Atlanta voters consent to the printing of $350,000 of new bonds for the constructions of the new waterworks and the extension of the trunk sewers?

THE 8TH OF MARCH WILL TELL.

That day the question will be submitted to the people and the election will be an important chapter in the history of Atlanta. It will be conducted as all other municipal elections, except that there will be no registration—the registration of the election last December being used.

The action of the general council Monday, has given the work a fine start and the indication are that the people will indorse the work of the council. Mayor Glenn is enthused at the prospect and the people will vote for the bonds. When he began his term, Mayor Glenn's great ambition was to give Atlanta a sufficient supply of pure water, and no one in the city is happier over the prospect.

"I don't think there is any doubt about the election," he said yesterday.

"When will the work begin?"

"At once. There is a great deal of preliminary work to be done before the ground can be broken, and the committee will begin that at once."

"Before the election?"

"Oh, yes. The council yesterday authorized the committees to advertise in papers in Atlanta, New York and Philadelphia for bids to do the various parts of the work necessary in building the works, and I presume the committees will ask for these bids at once."

"How long will it take to complete the works?"

"Two or three years, I presume. However, I can see no reason why the work should not be commenced before fall."

"The election will be conducted as other city elections?"

"Oh, yes, about the same. It will, however, require two-thirds of the votes cast to carry the election. Then, after the election, it will require several weeks to get the bids, and then they are to be referred to the council for final approval. So, you see that the work may not be commenced before summer; but I have no doubt of its being commenced and a good deal of it being done this year. The necessity for the works is so apparent and so urgent that the city cannot afford to have any unnecessary delay in the matter.

The Fire Department Change.

Mr. Howell's ordinance to sell the hook and ladder house and the engine house on Broad street and invest the proceeds in a central headquarters for the department, appears to be a good scheme.

It will be carefully considered by the council.

"One of the strangest reasons for the change," said Mr. Howell, "is to get away from the danger of the Broad street bridge. Then, too, the change will produce a reduction in the expenses."

"Where will you locate the headquarters?"

"That has not been determined yet."

"How much change will it make in the system?"

"Not a great deal. At the central building we will have a light hook and ladder truck, the chemical engine and a hose carriage. The other machinery will be placed elsewhere."

Mayor Glenn is inclined to favor the change. He says of it:

"While I do not like to express an opinion, in advance, upon a subject I have not fully investigated, I have no hesitation in saying that if this could be accomplished, without too much expense to the city, I would be favorable to it. I have great confidence in the judgment of Mr. Howell and the other fire masters, and I would be inclined to favor any scheme which they would present to the council, provided the city had the funds to pay for it."

A City Electrician.

Mr. Reinhardt's ordinance creating the office of city electrician appears to be the right thing in the right place.

Such an officer is badly needed.

The telephone exchange and the telegraph and electric light companies favor the ordinance, asserting that it will prove beneficial to everybody. Mr. Reinhardt is determined to have the overhead wires made absolutely safe, and will push the ordinance through. Mayor Glenn favors the scheme, saying:

"For the past six months I have been urging the city council to pass an ordinance authorizing the appointment of an electrician who shall have supervision over all the electric wires in the city. I called their attention to this necessity in two or three messages and in my annual address at the first meeting in January. With nearly every street filled with wires carrying dangerous electric currents into every portion of the city, it is certainly the part of wisdom for the city government to provide some means by which they can be made safe, and this cannot be done without the aid of some one who understands the subject of electricity. I have been uneasy sor some time, fearing that some one would be hurt, and I hope that the council will, at the next meeting, pass Mr. Reinhardt's ordinance."

Through the Offices.

Dr. Baird, secretary of the board of health, has recovered from the grippe and is out again.

The water board will meet in regular session this morning at 10 o'clock.

The tax assessors are now preparing to build three fi fa. dockets.

City Engineer Clayton feels proud because his scheme for the waterworks was adopted.

Commissioner Mahoney uses a section of sewer for an umbrella and cane rack.

Three burial permits were issued from the board of health office yesterday.

City Clerk Woodward is still suffering with the grippe.

A FAITHFUL SERVANT BURIED.

Old Uncle George Washington Laid to Rest by His Friends.

Old Uncle George Washington, the faithful carriage driver, was laid to rest at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Messrs. Miller & Brady furnished the hearse and four carriages, Mr. H. M. Patterson, the undertaker, supplied a nicely finished casket, and other liverymen furnished enough carriages to form a lengthy procession. The services at Big Bethel church were very solemn and impressive, and, as the procession moved from the church toward the cemetery, many a kindly remark was made expressive of the life and faithful services of the old man whose fidelity never wavered and who went about every task with a merry word and a cheerful face.

The old man has been a carriage driver for twenty years in Atlanta, and all who employed him were pleased with his services. He was a favorite driver with Governor Bullock, with Mr. and Mrs. Rhode Hill and many other of the best families in the city. He had been with Messrs. Miller & Brady for five or six years, and they both speak in the highest terms of the faithful old servant, who is gone.

PHILLIPS' DIGESTIBLE COCOA, a delicious fat-producing drink which does not distress.

Harry Fanning's Lucky Investment.

Harry Fanning, who cleared $15,000 on an investment of $1 a little over a month ago in the Louisiana State Lottery, is attending to his business as strictly as ever, and instead of squandering the money which came so easily is going to use it to good purpose. He kept the matter to himself and told no one of his great good fortune, but quietly sent his coupon forward for collection by Wells, Fargo & Co., and in less than ten days he had his money counted out to him over their counter in bright $20 pieces.—Stockton (Cal.) Independent, December 15.

A bald headed woman is unusual before she is 40, but gray hair is common with them earlier. Baldness and grayness may be prevented by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AT THE THEATER.

Little Patti Rosa has every reason to feel proud of the reception she has had at the hands of the Atlanta people.

The Rifles did the handsome thing by her. On Monday evening, besides attending the theater in a body, they presented her with some beautiful flowers, and then, at the conclusion of the performance, all the members of the company went back on the stage where they were, one by one, introduced to Miss Rosa. She made a pretty little speech, thanking them for the interest they had taken in her, and assuring them that it was her wish that some day she might be able to reciprocate. There was hand-shaking all around and three cheers for Patti Rosa.

At yesterday's matinee another great audience greeted "Margery Daw." Miss Rosa, Mr. Boniface and Mr. Bich were all greeted with a great deal of applause, and after the performance, all of the exits were crowded with ladies and dhildren who wanted to sheke hands with the star. Miss Rosa was, however, on the sick list and was not to be seen.

At night the bill was "Love and Duty," a simple, pretty story, lacking, to a great extent, the rollicking features of Miss Rosa's other plays. She and her company are, however, seen to excellent advantage. Mr. Boniface is not in the cast. Miss Rosa, Mr. Rich, Mr. Jackson and the other members of the company give an excellent performance.

The Boston Quintette Club.

Tonight, under the auspices of the Polymnia club, this famous organization will be once more heard in Atlanta in one of their grand concerts. By their preceeding visits one can easily appreciate the treat in store for our lovers of music. The artists composing the quintette are all first-class—no mediocrity among them. Mr. Blumenberg, the famost violoncellist, is one of them, and those who have heard him before in Atlanta can certify that he is a wonderful artist. The Savannah News said of him:

"The violoncello in the hands of an artist like Louis Blumenberg, was as 'The Lyre of Apollo,' to draw the hearts of all the music-loving people to such entertainments. His playing was full of irresistible charm, and fully sustained his reputation as a musician and virtuoso. His airs from Hongrois were received with a storm of applause, and he responded with an air from Trovatore. Even then the audience was not satisfied, and he gave as a second encore the 'Spinning Song.'"

Miss Carpenter is the prima donna. This young lady has a wonderful voice, highly cultivated, and possesses also a most charming presence. The same Savannah News thus noticed her:

"Savannah will always be ready with a welcome for such a singer as the prima donna, Miss Carpenter, is. At the matinee she sang two selections. In response to an enthusiastic encore to the first she sang Gounod's 'Serenade,' and to the second Streletzk's "Dreams." Last night she sang 'Scene and Rondo,' from Venzano, and Lille's Spanish Bolero. Each time she was encored, and after having twice appeared, the audience still applauded, the director was compelled to announce that Miss Carpenter would not sing. All the other artists of the club received everywhere the same praise, but we cannot reproduce them all in this short notice.

The McGibeny Family.

The Springfield, Ill., News thus expresses its enthusiasm for the performance of this notable family, which will appear in Atlanta next Friday:

"The McGibeny family need no compliments. Their fame is as broad as the continent. To have heard them is to have a line of blissful memory that reaches through all future. From the oldest to the youngest, this family was formed to please. It was a refined and cultivated audience that greeted them, and the audience was delighted. It was a religious audience largely, and the News thinks it will be a benediction to their religion. Some people think the devil is in a fiddle, but the News would much sooner believe he was in the man who does not love its music. No man ever heard and enjoyed a McGibeny concert but he wos the better for it. Their music is chaste, elegant, pleasing and full of power. The children are just too cute for anything.

Little Lord Fauntleroy.

Who has never read Mrs. Burnett's charming story, "Little Lord Fauntleroy?" Not many Atlanta children have failed to read it—that may be set down as a fact. The wonderful popularity of that most fascinating story is only equaled by the great popularity of the dramatization of it. The Little Lord, Dearest, Dick, Mr. Hobbs, the old Earl, the adventures and all the others so familiar to the readers of the story will be in Atlanta next Monday. The company which comes this way is said to be one of the very best on the road.

Do you suffer with catarrh? You can be cured if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier. Sold by all druggists.

YOUR OWN LIFE.

May Be Saved if You Will Think of Yourself a Moment and Then Act.

Ulceration of the bowels, usually called "itching piles," is a very common affliction, and not causing much pain is usually considered of small importance, and the disease is allowed to develop into a very grave affliction. The symptoms of this trouble are moisture and itching around the anus, pain across the hips (low down), diarrhœa, and irregular bowels, pain in lower part of same, indigestion, and a long train of nervous symptoms, differing in nearly every case); and in the female, who are more liable to be affected than the male, many symptoms usually attributed to female diseases. This disease is a very fruitful cause of many diseases refusing to yield to the treatment of your physician, and places you on the list of "incurables." The results of neglecting this affliction are terrible to contemplate, a general impairment of health, frequently so slow as to be scarcely noticeable, derangement of the nervous system, unfitting you for business or enjoyment of pleasure, the development of cancer and stricture of bowels, or loss of power of controlling same when happily death intervenes and relieves the sufferer of histortures. This is a terrible picture, but a true one. You may by neglect make this your own; can you take the risk when a cure is offered you? Treating rectal diseases exclusively for a number of years, I am able to offer you a cure without the usual pain attending the treatment employed by one who has not the experience in treating these diseases. The mode of treatment I employ for their cure is mild and is not unpleasant in anyway, as I use neither knife or caustic applications. I have cured many, and I am willing that they should tell you of my success if you wish it. I can furnish you their names if you prefer it. On my past success I am willing to stand or fall. Can I offer you anything fairer? If you wish to investigate what I have said, I extend to you an invitation to consult me, (free of cost,) and I will prove all I have said to the satisfaction of the most skeptical. For further particulars call or write to

DR. R. G. JACKSON,
No. 47½ Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga.
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60 tons egg anthracite coal $8.50 per ton.
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200 tons Beaver Creek lump coal $4.50 per ton.
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300 cords wood at reduced prices.
36 N. Broad street. Telephone 904.
97 W. Peters street. Telephone 527.
jan18-dtf JACOB HAAS, Cashier.

THE well known strengthening properties of IRON, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

MACON, Ga., March 17, 1881.—Dear Sir: I had a mule whose leg had been badly cut. He was going around on three legs, and I could not get an offer for him. In three days, by the use of Sanodine, the mule was well. In a week I sold him for more than I asked before he was hurt. I consider it a most valuable medicine. Respectfully,

J. A. FOSTER.

Southern Home

Building and Loan Association, 32 1-2 S. Broad street. Call and get pamphlet giving full information. j8-tf

Hark, the sound of many voices
Jubilant in gladest song,
And full many a heart rejoices
As the chorus floats along;
"Hail the Favorite Prescription."
How the happy voices blend.
"Wonderful beyond description—
Woman's best and truest friend.

Well may it be called woman's best friend, since it does for her what no other remedy has been able to do. It cures all those delicate derangements and weaknesses peculiar to females. Cures them, understand. Other preparations may afford temporary relief, but Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription effects a permanent cure. It is guaranteed to do this, or the money paid for it will be promptly refunded. It is the great remedy of the age.

The worst Nasal Catarrh, no matter of how long standing, is permanently cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Mrs. Hill's Cook Book.

The housekeepers' friend can now be bought for one-fourth the usual price. A $2 book for 50 cents; post-paid 60 cents. Sold by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. feb 2—dtf

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Bottom Prices.

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Also has in stock a fine assortment of Gibson's McBrayer and Atherton Rye and Bourbon Whisky for medicinal and family use; also imported Otard, Hennesy and Martell Brandies, Sherries, Ports, Claret Wine and Champagnes. A large line of best California Dry and Sweet Wines in wood and bottle.
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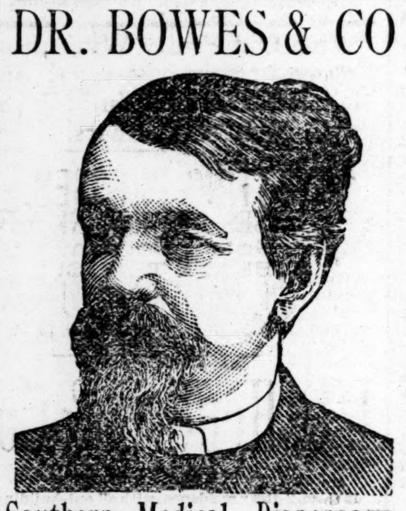

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NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, impaired vital energy, despondency, loss of memory, effect of bad habits, confusion of ideas, safety and permanently cured.
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A SURE CURE to young and middle-aged men who have foolishly wasted their energies.
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References: Constitution, Jacobs' Pharmacy Co.
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Great Invigorator, Blood Purifier, Flesh Maker and Nerve Tonic. Cures Malaria, Biliousness, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Leucorrhea, Impotency, and General Debility. excellent for Removing Pimples and Beautifying the Complexion. Small; sugar coated 75 in a bottle. At Druggists. By mail, 50 cents. Alexander Medicine Co., New York.
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Lv Macon	10 45 a m	11 15 p m	5 30 p m	6 00 a m
Ar Cordele	12 52 p m	1 06 a m	8 12 p m	12 10 p m
Ar Tifton	2 08 p m		9 45 p m	5 50 p m
				No. 13.
Lv Tifton	2 28 p m	2 13 a m		6 30 a m
Ar Valdosta	4 16 p m	3 35 a m		10 40 a m
Ar Jasper	5 28 p m	4 43 a m		3 15 p m
Ar Lake City	6 45 p m	5 55 a m		5 30 p m
Ar Jacksonville	9 20 p m	8 30 a m		

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	No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.	No. 12.
Lv Jacksonville	7 35 a m	4 10 p m		
Lv Lake City	10 00 a m	7 00 p m		7 00 a m
Ar Jasper	11 05 a m	8 10 p m		9 35 a m
Ar Valdosta	12 12 p m	9 20 p m		12 01 p m
Ar Tifton	1 48 p m	11 00 p m		6 05 p m
				No. 14.
Lv Tifton	2 08 p m	12 28 p m	6 30 a m	7 00 a m
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Trains Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 stop between Macon and Tifton only a4 Cordele, and at stations south of Tifton.

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6 Kitson 2-Beater Breaker and Finisher Lappers.
110 36-inch Pettee Cards, 18-inch Doffers, eleven in a section; clothing first-class, now running on No. 36 yarns.
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Full system 4,000 Spindles to make hosiery yarns. Will sell in lots as wanted, and deliver f. o. b.
This machinery is first-class in every respect.
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SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.'S
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$1,500—For very central Luckie street lot, 50x150 feet; lies high and is very desirable.
$2,200—For Walker street home of five rooms on lot 80x160 feet; $1,000 cash, balance easy, monthly payments: will exchange for property on North side.
$1,000—For five arces level land, all in cultivation and a fine elevation; excellent neighborhood, and within a few minutes' walk of the West End dummy line.
$8,000--For level corner, Peachtree street lot, 100x200 feet; the most desirable vacant lot on the street for the money; it is well worth $100 a front foot; liberal terms can be made.
$950--For level vacant lot 50x190 feet to alley; just one-half block from the Boulevard and in an excellent neighborhood.
$2,000--For new 5-room house near Hill monument and only one-half block from electric cars; good neighborhood.
For Rent--One of the most desirable farms in Fulton county; on paved road three miles out; 100 acres of good land, comfortable dwelling and all necessary outbuildings; will rent very reasonable to the right party.
Several very choice Whitehall street houses.
$5,000--For very central corner lot on Forsyth street; a good investment.
20 acres at Edgewood with beautiful fronts on the public road and on the railroad; neat 4-room residence and all needed outhouses; lies high and level and can be subdivided and sold to great profit; price, $15,000, on liberal terms.
$3,500--For very desirable property at Dalton, Ga., consisting of a 10-room residence in one and one-half acre lot, all covered with magnificent trees; water and gas mains by it; on one of tne best streets in the town; next to above is one-half acre lot on which are two small houses; will sell on liberal terms or exchange for Atlanta or Chattanooga property.
$175 to $225 each for several level, shaded lots, 50x120 feet each to an alley; very near Capitol avenue and inside the city limits; easy terms.
$10,500—For 33x115 feet to a ten foot alley on Whitehall street close to Mitchell. The improvements on it rent for $480 a year. Very little of this class of property in the market, and you had best buy now while this low price will secure it.
$1,650—For beautiful, level lot, 50x170 feet to an alley, on Spring street near Hunnicutt avenue. In front of it are the Baltimore syndicate houses. The street is paved and has on it water, gas and sewers. Liberal terms can be made. No such desirable lots on the north side at thispr ice. Neighborhood unexcelled. Call and let us snow you this gem.
$700—For vacant lot, 50x115 feet, one-half block from Cain street and very convenient to the electric car line. It is shaded with very large oaks and is the best vacant lot for the money. So close to the center of the city.
Peachtree street home, No. 201, ten-room two-story frame house, with all modern conveniences. It is between Harris and Baker sts. A location unsurpassed. Lot 50x200 feet with side alley. Price only $11,500.
$6,000 will buy the choicest piece of ground on West Peachtree street now on the market. It is on the top of the hill, lies level, and is 87x200 feet to an alley. The improvements on it rent for $18 a month. The ground alone will bring $75 a front foot in the spring. Buy now and get the benefit of the enhanced value.
$2,500—For a new 5-r. cottage on Hill street, just finished and never been occupied; high, level lot 50x148 feet to ten foot alley. Terms, one-third cash, balance one and two years eight per cent interest. A splendid home on easy terms. No better neighborhood in the city.
$3,750—For new, central, two-story, 16-r. frame house, on paved street. Rents for $40 a month. Easy terms.
Capitol avenue lot 50x200 feet with plain 3-r. cottage on car line and near and north of Georgia avenue dummy line, in good neighborhood, $1,800.
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They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut; 40 colors. For sale by Bradfield & Ware, druggists, 26 Whitehall street; Sharp Bros., druggists and apothecaries, 202 Marietta st.; M. B. Avary & Co., druggists; Schumann's pharmacy, 63 Whitehall and 17 Hunter sts.; L. Vance, Napoleon, Ga.; J. H. Corn, Visage, Ga.; Lennox Emerson, Mountain Scene, Ga. Roberts & Holbrook, [illegible], Ga.

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31 acres at Kirkwood, $3,000.
22 acres, fronts 2,400 feet on four railroads at three mile post; best property on the market for manufacturing sites; low prices.
17 acres at four mile post, between and fronting the railroads; $300 per acre.
5 acres, one-half grove; pretty front on Ashley st.; new 3 r house, $2,500.
Splendid home, Irwin st., 7 r house, lot 50x200; must sell.
7 acres on Edgewood road, on the Air-Line R. R.; 300 yards from electric cars; 248 feet front on Edgewood road and 1,200 feet through to proposed extension of Ponce de Leon avenue.
360 feet on W. & A. R. R.; inside old city limits; splendid for factories or quick profits, $10,000.
Nice vacant lot, southwest corner Pine and Williams, 46x93, $900.
Vacant corner, Currier and Calhoun, 50x175, $1,500.
Choice residence on West Baker st., large lot, house nearly new, $7,000.
Central property renting for $1,500, $17,000.
Central business property, prominent street, stone's throw of Kimball house; price will suit, so will location. We have a large demand for property on the installment plan. Please bring list if you have any to sell. We have some very choice central property, but not authorized to advertise it, that we can sell cheaper than it will be again. Money to loan on real estate.

A. J. West & Co.

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1885 APPLE BRANDY.
ROSE BROTHERS.

G. W. ADAIR, REAL ESTATE.

I have for sale a few choice pieces of A No. Gilt Edge, central store property, at from $5,000 to 60,000. Capitalists in search of such property can find a profitable investment by consulting me.

I have a beautiful 5-acre tract near Inman park between Decatur and East Fair street.

I have several cheap lots on easy terms near Elsas & May's cotton mill.

I have a plat and prices of the prettiest lots in that most desirable suburb—"Inman Park."

I have vacant and improved property in West End, on street carline.

I have a splendid plant near the E. T. V. & Ga. shops and the Brosius factory, which it would pay well to improve.

Mr. E. D. L. Mobley, who was formerly in my office and who has long experience in the real estate business, is now connected with my office as a salesman and is ready with conveyance to show customers who may wish to buy property.

My office is well equipped and my lists comprise property on nearly every street in the city.

If you have property to sell call and leave description and price.

G. W. ADAIR,
5 Kimball House, Wall St.
feb 2—dtf 8p

WARE & OWENS,

Real Estate Agents,
Corner Marietta and Broad Streets.

$8,500—Peachtree st. lot, 100x400; lays well and is worth $100 per front foot. Come let us talk to you about it.
$3,000—For six lots on Blackman st.; must sell.
We have central Forsyth st. store, 53 feet front, near Hunter st. that will be sold at a big bargain to somebody this week; is now renting for eight per cent interest on its value; property rapidly enhancing in this vicinity.
$2,000—For four 4-r. houses on Thurman st., near Haynes; now renting for $24 per month.
$1,150—Jackson st. lot, 56x147½; near in.
$1,050—3-r. house, Ira st., corner; lot 54x200.
$1,000—Wilson avenue, 72x200, beautiful lot; street car line in front.
$2,250—Grant st. cottage, seven rooms. This place was built by a contractor for his own home and he now lives in it; but his business calls him to another portion of the city. The house, has actually cost, about $1,700; lot 50x175, to fifteen foot alley.
$1,650—For fifteen acres in a beautiful grove, near Westview and Green's Ferry road; lies splendid. If you want to buy suburban property, here's your chance to do it.
$6,500—The prettiest place on Highland avenue, 121 feet front, corner lot. If you are hunting a home, you want to see this place and stop; terms easy.
If you want a nice home on Washington or Crew streets, come see us. We can suit you exactly. We have the pick of the streets.
25x100 N. Forsyth st. can be sold very cheap. Come let us tell you about it.
$1,500—Two 4-r. houses, corner Magnolia and Lowe, now renting for $20 per month; 100x100.
$1,500—For 8 4-5 acres in Kirkwood, near the depot, lies well. It sold for this amount three years ago.

WARE & OWENS.

IN RAILROAD CIRCLES.

THE CONDUCTORS STRIKE ON THE QUEEN AND CRESCENT.

A Georgia Pacific Appointment—No Confirmation to the Rumor of a Change on the Air-Line.

The question in railroad circles just now is concerning the resignation of Mr. Peyton Randolph and appointment of Mr. Sol Haas as general manager of the Richmond and Danville.

The rumor, just a rumor, as it was given in THE CONSTITUTION two or three days ago, is about all that is known of the matter here.

It was impossible yesterday to obtain any reliable confirmation to the rumor.

"I had some hint," said a prominent Richmond and Danville man here yesterday, "that the change was talked of. The talk was not at all official. I don't know what percentage of truth there is in it."

"Has Mr. Randolph resigned?"

"Not that anybody here knows of."

And that's all that could be learned of the matter here yesterday.

A Georgia Pacific Appointment.

The following official order explains itself: "BIRMINGHAM, Ala., February 1, 1890.—Mr. W. H. Tayloe is appointed traveling passenger agent of the Georgia Pacific railway, with headquarters at Birmingham, Alabama."

Mr. Tayloe has been for some time past assistant to Gederal Passenger Agent Hardwick, at Birmingham. He is a young man very popular in railroad circles, and his promotion is a deserved one.

Georgia Southern and Florida.

The St. Augustine and North Beach road is in actual operation.

The road, which is only five miles long, is the costliest piece of road in Florida, being nearly all upon creosoted ties, ostensibly to a summer resort, but really a terminal of the Georgia Southern and Florida road. All but one of the stockholders are Macon parties. The company is sounding piers of the North river at twenty-five feet of water. It has made arrangements with M. M. Flagler for transportation facilities over the road to Palatka, and expects, with the improvement of the bay at St. Augustine, to make it a part of the entry for the south and west. The Georgia and Florida company has secured a mile and a half of water front on the river and ocean, and will make an effort to ship phosphate from this point.

Chattanooga, Gadsden and Birmingham.

From the indications, it is safe to say that work will commence within sixty days on the Chattanooga, Gadsden and Birmingham air line railroad. A proposition has been made to the directors that a construction company in New York would build the road if Gadsden would guarantee $25,000, after the first ten miles was built. It is very probable that the directors will accept the proposition, as they have gone to work to raise the required amount, and are meeting with phenomenal success, the citizens subscribing liberally. This road will run from Chattanooga to Birmingham via Gadsden and Leeds, and open up some of the richest ore and coal fields and agricultural lands in Alabama.

The Queen and Crescent Trouble.

It seems that the trouble between the Queen and Crescent road and the conductors is about to be satisfactorily adjusted. Grand Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Grand Chief Sargeant, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; Grand Chief Wilkinson, of the Brotherhood of Trainmen: and Grand Chief Howard, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors, have been in conference with President Schiff, General Superintendant Carroll, and other officials of the road in Cincinnati.

The details of agreement—if, indeed, a definite agreement has been reached—have not been made public. It is generally understood, however, that an agreement is in sight and that the threatened lock-up is averted.

Under One Head.

Mr. A. F. Blake, traveling passenger agent of the C. B. and Q., was here yesterday.

Mr. George Ely, general traveling passenger agent of the Southern Pacific, was in Atlanta yesterday.

President J. D. Williamson, of the Rome and Decatur, was registered at the Kimball yesterday.

Mr. Walter J. Sprenger, until recently a telegraph operator in the Western Union office here, now private secretary to the general manager of the Central road, passed through Atlanta yasterday, en route to Montgomery. Mr. Sprenger has many friends in Atlanta who are watching his career with interest, and predicting distinction for him in his new field.

General Manager Cecil Gabbett, of the Central, passed through Atlanta yesterday.

The Georgia Pacific has made one fare rates to and from New Orleans, and expect to carry a good many people from Atlanta to the mardi gras. Two sleepers have already been engaged for an Atlanta party.

Billy Reynolds is gone. He was very popular in railroad circles here, and will be sadly missed about the Queen and Crescent office, on Wall street. He was promoted, the order taking effect February 1st, to the position of soliciting agent for the Queen and Crescent at Pittsburg.

The Railway Age states that the Louisville and Nashville has bought the Rome and Decatur.

Mr. C. S. Shattuck, travelling passenger agent of the Ohio and Mississippi, headquarters at Griffin, passed through yesterday, en route to Eufaula. Mr. Sam Webb left here with him. They are to leave Eufaula with a lot of emigrants bound for Missouri.

Talk of Consolidation.

There is a great deal being printed nowadays about the consolidation of the Queen and Crescent and the East Tennessee systems.

The rumors are sustained to the extent of a close business relation existing between the two systems. As to the pending deal, and the talk of consolidation, there is nothing definite to be had.

The Chattanooga Times asserts positively that the consolidation is to be effected in a very few days.

The matter is of interest in Georgia because of the possibility that the Queen and Crescent might be a bidder for the State road.

The Suwanee River Route.

The Georgia Southern and Florida railroad are going to add a new verse to the old song, "Way Down Upon de S'wanee Ribber."

It's rather a unique proceeding.

Some time ago the road offered $50 in gold for the best verse, to be added at the end of the song. A great many verses were written, and it is understood that the final selection of a new verse has not been made yet, but will be in a short while.

When this is done, 50,000 copies will be printed, making the most original and artistic railroad "ad" seen here in a long while past.

Railroad Talk in LaGrange.

LAGRANGE, Ga., February 4.—[Special.]—There is a good deal of talk in LaGrange now about the new railroads which are projected. It is confidently believed that the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus, which now runs from the former city to Carrollton, will soon be extended to Columbus, passing through LaGrange. The Macon and Birmingham is being graded, and it is reported the work is progressing rapidly, though some of the Meriwether county people are impeding its progress because it will not be built through Greenville. There was a strong fight made on this point in the last legislature, but the charter was finally granted leaving Greenville out. LaGrange was more fortunate than her neighbor. The road will pass through here. Bonds will be issued by the city to pay for right of way, and our citizens will also subscribe liberally to the enterprise. With three railroads, two magnificent colleges, a number of successful manufacturing enterprises, our city will soon double her present population, and this will become one of the most important commercial centers in Georgia.

There is more experience, time, and brain work represented in the preparation of Hood's Sarsaparilla than any other medicine. It is this which makes Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar.

Custom House Statistics

Show that 2,454,504 cases of champagne were imported during the last decade, of which over one-fourth was "G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry." Their importation during that period was over 200,000 cases more than any other brand, indicating its popularity.

No pleasure if you have headache. Stop it with Bradycrotine. Bradycrotine Manufacturing company, Macon, Ga.

THEIR PENSIONS PAID.

The Veterans of the War Receive the Reward Accredited by the State for Their Bravery.

A procession of strange-looking men flowed continuously toward the capitol yesterday. There were men on crutches and men with empty sleeves, some were blind and still others, though they had all their members, walked as though they were in pain. In spite of their infirmities all these decrepid citizens looked happy and joked and laughed together as they met on the street and formed themselves into little companies of three and four, all tending in the same direction.

The procession of blind, infirm and maimed was composed of those men who had been grievously wounded fighting for the confederacy, and they were happy because yesterday was the day on which the state issued warrants for the payment of their pensions.

All the state departments were closed yesterday in respect for Colonel Barnett's memory. Captain Tip Harrison, however, kept his office open, because he knew that the yeterans would apply for their warrants; and he also knew that many of them came from a long distance, and would be disappointed and put to inconvenience if they found the doors of the executive department closed to them.

From early morning until dark the old soldiers kept coming, and as fast as their credentials were examined, Captain Harrison handed out the warrants. When they received them, each old soldier hurried across the hall to the treasurer's office, and there a great disappointment met them, because they found the treasury closed and were told that they must wait for their money until today.

During the day over seventy warrants were issued, the money being due for the pension year expiring October 6, 1890. On an average, each veteran got $60.

Resignation of Major Wallace.

From the Sparta Ishmaelite.

It is announced that Major Campbell Wallace intends to resign his position on the railroad commission. He has been a member of it ever since it was established. He has been the very life of it from the outset. The Ishmaelite regrets to know his purpose in the matter, and even more deeply regrets the necessity which forces him to take this step. It is sad to know that such grand and wonderful men as he is should ever grow old, and fail from the earth. Beyond for score years old his mental powers seem unimpaired. Georgia has never had a more useful, more patriotic citizon, and the people have never had a wiser, truer friend.

It is by no means probable that his place on the commission will ever be completely filled; but it is to be hoped that his mantle will fall on some one worthy, at least in his purposes, to wear it. The position should be given to a man who will stand up for the rights of the people, and not to any mere agent or attorney of the railroads. It is a position of vital concern to the people.

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

THE SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth, pain in the back, sides or joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; sour stomach, loss of appetite, bowels alternately costive and lax, headache; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility, low spirits, a thick yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough often mistaken for consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few, but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in time great suffering, wretchedness and death will ensue.

The Baltimore Episcopal Methodist:

"Simmons Liver Regulator is acknowledged to have no equal as a Liver medicine, containing those Southern roots and herbs which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver diseases prevail."

See that you get the **Genuine.** Distinguished from frauds and imitations by our **red Z Trade Mark** on front of wrapper. J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Proprietors.

sun wed fri wk top col onrmr fol nr m

FUNERAL NOTICE.

RICHARDSON.—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Richardson and of Mr. and Mrs. Leaver Richardson and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Mr. John G. Richardson from his late residence, No. 34 Orme street this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Oakland.

Notice by the Mayor and General Council of the City of Atlanta, of an Election to Retermine the Question as to the Issue by said City of Water Bonds and Sewer Bonds.

WHEREAS, THE MAYOR AND GERERAL council of the city of Atlanta desire to issue $250,000 of bonds of said city for the purpose of increasing the water supply of said city and desire also te issue $100,000 in bonds for the purpose of paying the city's proportion of the construction of sewers in said city.

Therefore resolved, That in accordance with the constitution and laws of said state, an election be held on the 8tn day of March, 1890, to dertermine the question whether said bonds shall be issued by said city, and that notice to the people (qualified voters of said city), be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, the paper in which the sheriff's adaertisements for said county are published for the space of thirty days, between this date and the holding of said election, as provided by law, said bonds to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum and to run 30 years from the date thereof, the interest eo be paid semi-annually on the first day of January and July of each year, and the principal of said bonds to be fully paid off 30 years from the date of the issuance thereof.

At sai d election the voters shall have printed or written on their ballots, "For Water Bonds" or "Against Water Bonds," and shall also have printeu or written on their ballots "For Sewer Bonds" or "Against Sewer Bonds."

Said election shall be held as municipal elections in this city are held and conducted in like manner and in accordance with sections 508 I to 508 M inclusive, of the code of the state of Georgia.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a preamble and resolution adopted by the mayor and council of the city of Atlanta, and concurred in by the aldermanic board of said city on February 3, 1890, as approved by his honor, the mayor of said city on February 4, 1890, appears from the records in my office.

This February 4, 1890.

A. P. WOODWARD,
Clerk of Council of the City of Atlanta.

feb5—dtf

Guardian's Sale!

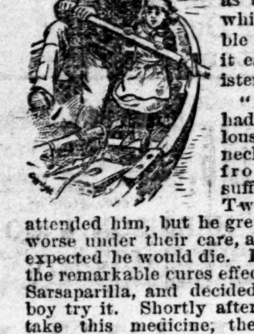
BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE COURT of Ordinary of Fulton county will be sold ae the courthouse door of said county, on the first Tuesday in January next, within the legal hours of sale, and undivided one-third part of the following tract of land: Beginning at a point on southwest side of McDonough road 1,008 feet north 55 deg. 30 min. west from the northwest corner of land of Rev. J. R. Rogers, and running from this point north 55 deg. 30 min. west 500 feet along the southwest side of McDonough road; thence south 35 deg. 40 min. west 330 feet to right of way of East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad; thence southeasterly along the right of way of East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad 490 feet; thence north 42 deg. 45 min. east 596 feet to the beginning point, containing in said tract four and ninety-sevenths hundred acres, and being part of land lot 41 in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia. Terms of sale cash.

LETHIA A. REID,
Guardian of Noah Reid.

f5-4t-wed

MEDICAL.

The Safest



AND most powerful alterative is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Young and old are alike benefited by its use. For the eruptive diseases peculiar to children nothing else is so effective as this medicine, while its agreeable flavor makes it easy to administer.

"My little boy had large scrofulous ulcers on his neck and throat from which he suffered terribly. Two physicians attended him, but he grew continually worse under their care, and everybody expected he would die. I had heard of the remarkable cures effected by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and decided to have my boy try it. Shortly after he began to take this medicine, the ulcers commenced healing, and, after using several bottles, he was entirely cured. He is now as healthy and strong as any boy of his age."—William F. Dougherty, Hampton, Va.

"In May last, my youngest child, fourteen months old, began to have sores gather on its head and body. We applied various simple remedies without avail. The sores increased in number and discharged copiously. A physician was called, but the sores continued to multiply until in a few months they nearly covered the child's head and body. At last we began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a few days a marked change for the better was manifest. The sores assumed a more healthy condition, the discharges were gradually diminished, and finally ceased altogether. The child is livelier, its skin is fresher, and its appetite better than we have observed for months."—Frank M. Griffin, Long Point, Texas.

"The formula of Ayer's Sarsaparilla presents, for chronic diseases of almost every kind, the best remedy known to the medical world."—D. M. Wilson, M. D., Wiggs, Arkansas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

Fine Old Fruity Wines, from France, Spain, Portugal and Maderia. Imported in bulk and bottles. Rose Brothers.

PRINTING PRESSES,
TYPE CASES, STANDS, INK, ETC.
Perfect Goods, Bottom Prices
LIBERAL TERMS!
SOUTHERN PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO.,
34 W. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.
We sell the Constitution, and refer to them.
1yr

J. C. Hendrix & Co.

10 room, 2-story residence, with all out-buildings, on lot 104½x198, corner Copitol avenue and Clarke streets. One of the best homes in Atlanta.

10-room, 2-story residence on Forest avenue, at a bargain. If sold soon.

A block with seven small houses, paying good rent; central location. We must sell.

6-room house, Crew street, lot 50x165, $3,500.
7-room house, Hayes, 75x190, $3,500.
7-room house, Whitehall, 73x200, $6,000.
7-room house, Irwin, 50x200, $3,500.
8-room house, Calhoun, 46x94, $3,000.
5-room house, Ellis, 50x150, $3,300.
5-room house, Nelson, 77x115, $3,000. Very cheap.
5-room house, Edgewood, 115x265, $3,000.
126x318, West Peachtree street, $9,000.
100x200, Boulevard, $3,500.
70x175, Boulevard, $2,250.
50x158, Jackson, $1,000.
50x127, West Pine, $1,300.
50x160, Formwalt, $1,150.

J. C. Hendrix & Co.
jan25-d1m—8th page.

TRUNKS! TRUNKS!
WE SHALL MANUFACTURE
60,000 Trunks!
—DURING THE—
YEAR 1890,
—AND—
WILL SELL CHEAPER
By far than any other southern manufacturer.
BARGAIN TO OFFER YOU!
ABE FOOT & BRO.,
34 WHITEHALL STREET.

TEXAS LANDS.

PARTIES INTERESTED IN TEXAS LAND will find it to their interest to correspond with THOMSON & DONAN, Austin, Texas.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. M'f'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.
A. J. STONER, M.D.,
Decatur, Ill.
PRICE, $1.00.
Sold by Druggists.

JOSEPH S. COOK & CO.,
MACHINERY!
8 W. WALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Write or telephone us for bottom prices on Boilers, Engines, Exhaust Heaters, Steam Pumps, Injectors, Gas Engines, Passenger or Freight Elevators, Iron Tanks, Wood or Iron Working Machinery, Planes, Knives, Moulding Blanks, Pulleys, Shafting, etc. 8p un b&k

CLOTHING.

A Twenty Days' No Profit Sal

On February 1st we place our present location in t hands of contractors for extensive improvements, whe we will remove temporarily to NO. 37 WHITEHALL S

OUR IMMENSE STOCK MUST BE REDUCE

PRICES Will Do the Work.

HIRSCH BROS
Clothiers, Tailors and Furnishers,
42 AND 44 - - - - WHITEHALL STRE

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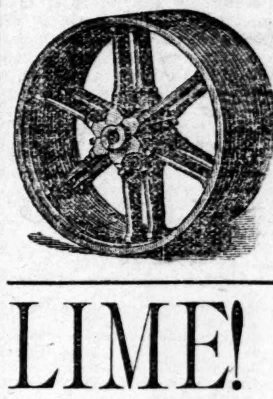
THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY COMP'N



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Mill Supplies, Machinery, Tools
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
Fitting and Brass Goods
Agents for "Gilbert" Wood Split Pullies. All sizes in Stock
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

LIME! LIME! LIME
LOUISVILLE CEMENT! PORTLAND CEMENT!
STOVE FLUES, FIRE CLAY, STOVE THIMBLES, FIRE BRICK
CHIMNEY TOPS,
SEWER PIPE! SEWER PIPE
PLASTER PARIS AND PLASTERERS' HAIR!
COAL! COAL! COAL! COAL
8 Loyd and Castleberry and Fair Sts. Sciple Sons
ATLANTA, GA.

FRANK M. POTTS. HENRY POTTS.

POTTS & POTTS,
24 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Fine Whiskies.

And sole agents for Joseph Schlitz Milwaukee famous "Pilsener bottled beer. We carry in stock H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry, Veuve Cliquot Ponsardin Pommery Sec, Gold Seal Champagnes, Co's. Pale Ale, Guinness' Extra Stout (bottled by E. & J. Burke), Apollinaries, The Red "Diamond mark," Natural Hungarian Aperient, (Hunyadi Janos), and Hawthorn Waters. The best brands imported Brandies, Gins, Rums, etc. Telephone No. 175.

TROUSERS

Or if you prefer to call them

PANTS

It's all the same to us. The stock for variety and elegance is second to none. And the prices, which we have divided into three uniform parts, have no precedence, taking the qualities into consideration.

Here's How They Range:

All Pants	All Pants	All Pants
Up to $3.50 now	Up to $5 now	Up to $7.50 now
2.90	$3.60	$5

TO ALL

Who have not availed themselves of the opportunity of getting one of our $9.90 SUITS or OVERCAOTS we'll advise you to come now. We've had an enormous sale on these goods, and the immense stacks are gradually melting away.

- - - - - - - - -

EISEMAN BROS.,
Manufacturing :-: Clothiers -:- and -:- Tailors
17 AND 19 WHITEHALL STREET.

HENDERSON ON GEORGIA

THE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER TALKS OF THE STATE.

A Man Thoroughly Posted on the State's Resources Gives an Idea of Them—Phenomenal Productiveness.

Hon. John T. Henderson, the Georgia commissioner of agriculture, has held that office for many years, and under his direction the department has grown to great proportions and usefulness.

Under his supervision the Hand Book of Georgia was prepared a few years ago, and in the gathering of the information therein contained he became thoroughly posted on the climate and resources of the state. He says:

Editors Constitution: The fact that your great paper has large circulation in almost every section of the union, leads me to think that a plain, truthful statement of some of the resources of our state, might result in benefit to us and those from other states who contemplate a change of home. In my humble judgment, the state of Georgia offers more inducements to the capitalist, the farmer, the laborer, of whatever kind, than any section of our grand conntry. To the stranger, the first consideration is the climate—for it embraces in its scope health and comfort, brain force, muscular force, aed vigor. A general review of the climate of Georgia, yields a favorable result, in its relation to health, comfort and production. The average temperature in winter is fifty degrees, in summer seventy-nine degrees, and for the year sixty-five degrees.

Our state is naturally divided into three sections, upper, middle and lower. The soil in the upper part of the state bears strong resemblance to the lands in Kentucky, Ohio, middle Tennessee and the valley of Virginia, and produce in great excellence all the crops common to those sections, and cotton and sugar cane besides. The boundless mineral resources of that section is attracting much attention. Iron furnaces, marble works, slate quarries, and the mines from which these are taken are being profitably worked. Capital is needed in that section to develop its mineral interests. Being peculiarly adapted to grass culture, stock and cattle raising, it is a most inviting field for those who may desire to engage in this delightful and profitable occupation.

It is true, while not generally known, that this section supplies, in a large degree, the iron furnaces in Alabama and Tennessee. The ore being high in metalic, while it contains the minimum of phosphorous. To be exact, they contain from fifty-four to seventy-four per cent of iron, with less than one-fifth of one per cent of phosphorous. The section abounds in limestone, running from seventy-five to ninety-seven per cent of pure carbonate of lime, magnesia composing the greater portion of the remainder. With coal in close proximity, it is not to be wondered at, that iron industries are springing up all over the section. The wonder is that the materials, iron ore and limestone, are being shipped to be manufactured in other states, when, by the establishment of more furnaces and more foundries, these valuable products could, with so little cost, be made to build up the section in which they are found. As well ship seed cotton to Chattanooga to be ginned, as iron ore to be manufactured into pig iron. Middle Georgia is noted for its splendid productive lands, progressive farmers, its splendid water powers, its healthfulness, and its adaptation to a variety of crops—cotton, corn, wheat, oats, rye, sugar-cane, and even rice, grow to great perfection. Lower Georgia with its fruits, fish, pine forests, and superb hospitality, is not excelled by any section on the globe.

The past decade has been one of unprecedented prosperity. The increase of population has been vastly greater than for any similar period in our history. Many counties, towns, and cities have more than doubled their population. The value of railroads has been increased 125 per cent in the past eight years. While almost the entire iron and mining interests, employing millions of money have been begun in the past ten years. In manufactures there is observed the same gratifying increase.

One industry, now assuming gigantic proportions, was a few years ago, in its infancy —cotton seed oil mills.

These have sprung up here and there, giving employment to hundreds of hands, increasing the value of this farm product, multiplying its uses, Extracting from them the oil without detracting from their value as a fertilizer. Utilizing the least particle of fiber, and making it an important factor in building up the south. Every industry in the state has had, in the past few years. such increase in interest and magnitude as to astonish those who have watched and rejoiced at it. In 1880, the value of railroad property in Georgia was $12,490,525. In 1888 their value had increased to $29,304,127.08. The capital invested in mining in 1887 was $103,300, which increased in 1888 to $197,649. Other industries have, in the same time, increased in a like proportion. These are facts, and are matters of record in the various departments of the state.

As an instance of the wonderful development of our agricultural industry, we may be permitted to compare the years 1887 and 1888. On the 1st of April, 1887, there was in the hands of farmers, crop products to the value of $361,480. On the same date in 1888, those farmers had of these products $699,137. Nearly double in one year. The fact that the farmers, in one year, were able to own so large an excess over a similar period of the year before, is proof, unmistakable, of their improved condition. The exact figures showing the condition of farmers at this time, cannot yet be obtained with perfect accuracy. Enough is known, however, to warrant the statement that never before have the farmers been in such splendid condition as now. It is not generally known that the largest yield of corn ever known in this government, was grown in the south. It may be of interest to give a few instances of what Georgia soil will yield, intelligently cultivated. The Hon. W. L. Peek, the present president of the State Alliance exchange, made the past season, 128 bushels of corn on an acre of land. Mr. R. H. Hardaway, of Thomas county, produced 119 bushels of corn per acre.

Mr. E. T. Davis, of the same county, produced 96½ bushels of oats per acre, and, after harvesting the oats, planted the same land in cotton, and gathered 800 pounds seed cotton per acre. Mr. John J. Parker, of the same county, produced 694½ gallons of cane syrup on one acre. Mr. Wiley W. Groover, of Brooks county, with a two-horse farm, without the aid of commercial fertilizers, reaped a net profit of $2,213.25.

In a recent competitive contest, seventy-five Georgia farmers made the following record: The general average was 774 pounds lint cotton per acre and 81 bushels of corn per acre. The highest yield of cotton per acre was 1,545 pounds of lint. While the highest yield of corn was 116½ bushels per acre. As before stated, Colonel W. L. Peek's yield leads that corn record nearly twelve busheis per acre.

We repeat, in all the elements which constitute and promote the health, wealth and happiness of a people, Georgia is possessed, in greater profusion than any other section known to the writer, and on the truth of the statements, herein made, we stake our official honor. Yours sincerely,

John T. Henderson,
Commissioner of Agriculture of Georgia.

Money to Loan.

Southern Home Building and Loan Association 32 1-2 S. Broad Street. Call for pamphlet. j8-tf

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Strong Plea For the Shade Trees.

Atlanta, Ga., February 3, 1890.—Editors Constitution: The vandalism now being committed in this city under the authority of the city council in the interest of a corporation having a contract to light the city with electric lights, is almost beyond endurance.

The beautiful water oaks and elms that have been planted with great care by property owners along the sidewalks of their city lots and protected fro the ravages of beasts until they gave refreshing shade in summer's heat to all passers by, were the delight and pride of the city, and had won the merited praise of people from all sections of the country. But now they are meeting a worse enemy than the beasts against whom they were guarded successfully in their early and tender growth. The work of destruction is being carried on with wanton recklessness. If this gang is permitted much longer to run at large with ax and ladder to disfigure and destroy, Atlanta's beautiful shade trees will soon be a thing of the past. And why all this destruction? Simply to save the electric light company the expense of increasing their wires where they pass among the limbs of shade trees along their line. Early last fall they began by cutting off the limbs that extended gracefully over the streets, hacking in a rough way and without regard to symmetry, leaving jagged ends of limbs so rough and unsightly that property owners, in many instances, went after them and gave the civilizing touch of smoothness, where mangled roughness had so offended the eye, and also threatened the health of the trees.

This first trimming, early last fall, was done under the plea that the electric lights, enfeebled in their illuminating powers by their multiplication beyond the supply of electric current by the dynamos, irregular and uncertain, and sometimes refusing altogether to give lights, might have full and unobstructed freedom to shine as best they could. There was some reason on these grounds for moderate and judicious trimming, by cutting off occasionally a limb, low and extending far into the street, but not for the rude hacking that was done in the name of trimming.

But after all, was not the chief difficulties in the inefficiency of the electric lights themselves? While the first trimming—not the style of it—was not without reason, the disfiguring mutilation of water-oaks, elms and other shade trees now being done by cutting off their tops after twenty years' growth, and leaving their truncated and marred forms to mock those who planted and cared for them, and who were in common with all passers-by beholding with just pride their uplifting and gracefully spreading forms, is entirely without excuse.

I enrer, with many others, my earnest protest against the devastation now being committed by the gangs of unthinking men, sent on their mission in the interest of an overpaid and unsatisfied corporation, whose large profits out of the contract for lighting the city only serve to make them more greedy of further gains and more blind to the interests of others.

Shall the labor and expense of more than a quarter of a century, making Atlanta one of the most beautifully and refreshingly shaded cities in the south, be sacrificed so soon by this army of destructionists?

In the name and for the sake of all that is beautiful in forest growth, and for the cooling shade that alleviates the summer's heat, I beg of the city council to repeal at once the ordinance that allows such wanton and unnatural abuse. A wise ordinance has forbidden the hitching of horses to shade trees—add another clause and protect the trees from the greater mutilation of ax and saw, and stop this dreadful vandalism.

Had the city council known or supposed that the ordinance making such havoc possible, would have been so wantonly abused, I cannot believe it would have been adopted. Every day's delay in repealing the ordinance means continued damage. Let the city council listen to the voiceless, but strong appeal of our once beautiful, but now mutilated shade trees, and send forth promptly the order, "Woodsman, spare that tree," and her long suffering, loyal people will render her praise.

W. P. Patillo.

The Military Encampment.

Editors Constitution: The following from The Constitution, is incorrect so far as it relates to the filing of the Augusta bid:

"Yesterday there were three bids opened—one from Atlanta, one from Brunswick, and one from Augusta. Of these the Atlanta bid came too late to be considered, but there are great hopes, that should the same offer be made next year, the encampment will be held here. There was also some trouble about the Augusta bid, because Captain Daniel, to whom it was intrusted for delivery at the last meeting of the board, forgot it entirely until he returned to Augusta. He then notified Captain Kell of the bid, and it was registered, though the original document was not produced until yesterday, when Captain Clark brought it with him from Augusta.

"The choice of the location of the camp caused considerable discussion even after Atlanta's bid was ruled out. Brunswick had many friends, and it was not till after a heated debate that Augusta, which offered a bonus of over $2,000, was awarded the contract."

As a member of the advisory board, at the last meeting, I presented the claims of Augusta for the first encampment of the military of the state. I had our bid read by the secretary of the board, Captain Gilbert, of Columbus, and advocated the claims of Augusta for the honor of the encampment. Our bid was the only one presented at the meeting, and I had assurances from the members of the board that they would vote with me in favor of Augusta. This information I gave to the military of Augusta on my return. I stated to Captain John W. Clark on the eve of his departure for Atlanta, that I felt he would have no trouble in securing the encampment for Augusta. Respectfully,

Wilberforce Daniel.

Mercurial Poison.

Mercury is frequently injudiciously used by quack doctors in cases of malaria and blood poison Its after effect is worse than the original disease. B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm) contains no mercury, but will eliminate mercurial poison from the system. Write to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for book of convincing proofs of its curative virtue.

A. F. Britton, Jackson, Tenn., writes: "I caught malaria in Louisiana, and when the fever at last broke, my system was saturated with poison, and I had sores in my mouth and knots on my tongue. I got two bottles of B. B. B., which healed my tongue and mouth and made a new man of me."

William Richmond, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "My wife could hardly see. Doctors called it syphilitic iritis. Her eyes were in a dreadful condition. Her appetite failed. She had pains in her joints and bones. Her kidneys were deranged also, and no one thought she could be cured. Dr. Gillam recommended B. B. B., which she used until her health was entirely restored."

K. P. B. Jones, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I was troubled with copper colored eruptions, loss of appetite, pain in back, aching joints, debility emaciation, loss of hair, sore throat, and great nervousness. B. B. B. put my system in fine condition." 1w

Coal Dealers, Read.

The fixtures, including office; large, new, iron safe; three desks; one stove; stables, over 150 feet long; set best platform scales; side-tracks; fencing; water meter, and five years' lease on 97 West Peters street for sale. This is by far the best location in or around Atlanta for coal, lumber or any other business, and is the yard occupied for six years by John T. Stocks. I am authorized to offer this outfit for sale, and will receive bids for same (sealed) until February 10, 1890. Rent is $50 per month until October 1, 1890. Then $60 per month for balance five years. Owner reserving right to build on Peter street front at any time. I reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Terms cash.

Jacob Haas,
feb 4 dtf Cashier Capital City Bank.

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

Mrs. Hill's Cook Book.

A book that has always sold for $2, can now be bought for 50 cents, or sent by mail to any address, 60 cents. Sold by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. feb 2—dtf

W. F. Parkhurst, Accountant and Commercial Examiner.

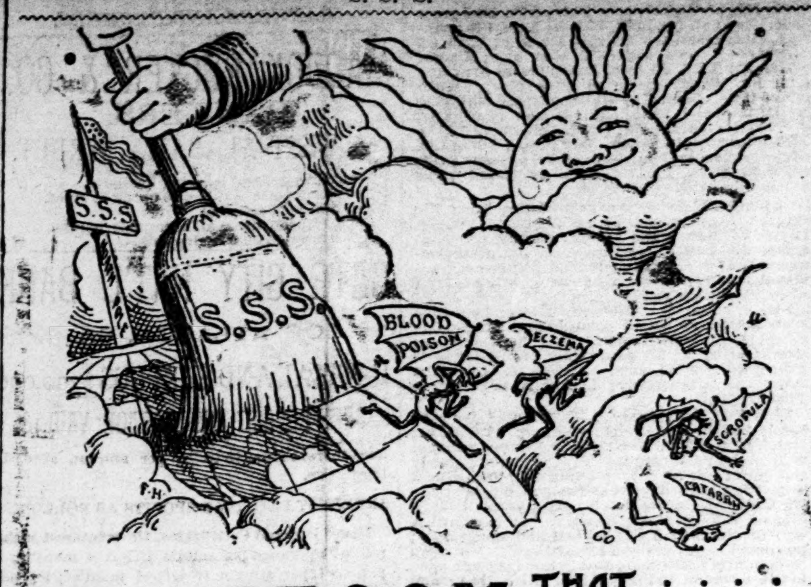
Partnership and public officers' books and accounts checked up and settlements made. Represents parties on boards of arbitration and as receiver; also notary public. Office 27½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

The housekeepers' friend, a first-class cook book by a Georgia lady. This book has always sold for $2; it can now be bought for 50 cents; by mail for 60 cents. Sold by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. feb 2—dtf

Since Mr. M. L. Harnett has taken the management of the Marshall house, Savannah, Georgia, the increase in business has been so marked that it is called phenomenal, and speaks well for the popularity of Mr. Harnett.—The Boston Home Journal. jan10 dtf

Popu Lar, Pure,
Fine, Uniform,
Best, Cheapest,
JuicY, Ripe,
TougH Chew.
FavorIte Brand.
Has No Equal.
EasiesT to Sell.
Gives gOod Profit.
Q u e e N of Tobacco. 1y

S. S. S.



THE BROOM THAT .... SWEEPS .... CLEAN.

Swift's Specific is the besom of destruction to Blood Poison, its destiny being to sweep from the face of the globe the deadliest scourage to which humanity has ever been subject.

S.S.S. Antidotes and eleminates Blood Poison and makes a permanent cure, instead of substituting one disease for another, as is the case with the old potash and mercury mixtures.

S.S.S. Leaves no bad effects. It is a tonic, and assists digestion and builds up the health, instead of causing indigestion and depleting the system as with potash and mercury mixtures.

S.S.S. Is more infallible than any remedy ever made. A case of Blood Poison which it fails to cure, is incurable. It is the tonic which all feeble persons should take.

Send for treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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STOVES, MANTELS, ETC.

SEVEN THINGS TO KNOW.

I. DO YOU KNOW that nothing adds so much to the appearance of a house as Hard Wood Mantels with neat Grates and Tiles?

II. DO YOU KNOW where to get your Hard Wood Mantels, Grates, Tiles and Gas Fixtures?

III. DO YOU KNOW there is a house here in Atlanta hat have the finest assortment of Mantels, Tiles, Grates and Gas Fixtures in the south?

IV. DO YOU KNOW that they make a specialty of these goods?

V. DO YOU KNOW that you cannot buy Mantels, Tiles, Grates and Gas Fixtures as well from seeing the cuts as seeing the goods themselves?

VI. DO YOU KNOW that you can b uy a Hard Wood Mantel with square Grate, Tile Hearth and Facing complet for $18?

VII. DO YOU REALIZE that Hunnicutt & Bellingrath carry a stock of over 100 Hard Wood Mantels, 200 Tile Hearths and Mantel Facings, 300 Plain and Fancy Grates; $10,000 worth of Plain and Ornamental Gas Fixtures, and that they can save you from 10 to 20 per cent on these goods? If you do not, call and see them. It costs nothing to look.

36 and 38 Peachtree Street.

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AMUSEMENTS.

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

AMPHITHEATER AUDITORIUM!

SEATING CAPACITY 3,000, 14 PRIVATE BOXES.

Positively the Only Appearance in the Unieed States South of the Ohio River.

THE GRAND ITALIAN OPERA CO.,

Under the Direction of HENRY E. ABBEY and MAURICE GRAU.

MARCH 6, 7, 8, 1890.

THE QUEEN OF SONG, MME.

ADELINA PATTI!

KING OF TENORS, SIGNOR

COMMENDATORE FRANCESCO TAMAGNO!

ARTISTES:

MME. ALBANI,
MME. NORDICA,
MME. VAEDA,
MME. FABBRI,
MME. PIAGANNO,
MME. SYNERBERG,
MLLE. BAUMEISTER,
MLLE. GOLDENI,
SIG. REVELLI,
SIG. VICCINI,
SIG. VAUNI,
SIG. PERRUGINI,
SIG. DEL PUENTE,
SIG. MARESCALCHIE,
SIG. ZARDO,
SIG. MARCASSA,
SIG. NOVARA,
SIG. CASTLEMARY,
SIG. MIZLIARA,
SIG. EAICHETTI,
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SIG. CARBONE,
SIG. BIELETTO.

Reduced Rates on Railroads.

MUSICAL DIRECTORS AND CONDUCTORS.

Sig. Sugi, Sig. Ardite Romualdo Sapio.

GRAND CHORUS AND BALLET.

ORCHESTRA OF 60
—AND—
FULL MILITARY BAND.

REPERTORY.

SEMERAMDE- Patti, Fabbri, Viccini.
LES HUGINOTS—Tamagno, Albani.
FAUST - Albani, Revelli.
OTELLO—Tamagno, Nordica, DelPuento.

PRICES SEASON TICKET.

(Season consisting three evening performances) $10, $12, $15, according to location.

PRICES MATINEE.

$2, $2.50, $3, according to location.

Boxes sold at auction February 6th. Parties not living in Louisville can have their orders filled for season or matinee tickets by addressing. JAMES B CAMP,
Bus. Man., Louisville, Ky., P. O box 63.

Supurb Table Wines, from Lake Erie islands.
Rose Brothers.

KIDNEY and any urinary troubles easily, safely and quickly cured by DOCUTA capsules. Severest cases cured in seven days. Sold $1.50 per box, all druggists, or by mail from Dock Mf'g. Co., 112 White street, New York. Full directions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Co.,

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879 by an overwhelmingly popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS
For Integrity of Its Drawings
and Prompt Payment of
Prizes.

Attested as follows;

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the monthly and semi-annual drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate with fac-similes of our signatures attached to its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

We, the undersigned banks and bankers will pay all prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters:

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l B'k
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, February 11, 1890.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $300,000

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars Each. Halves, $10; Quarters, $5; Tenths, $2; Twentieths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$500 are	50,000
100 Prizes of	300 are	30,000
100 Prizes of	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 Prizes of	$100 are	99,900
999 Prizes of	100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes, amounting to		$1,054,800

Note.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to Terminal Prizes.

AGENTS WANTED.

For Club Rates, or any further information desired, write, legibly, to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with state, county, street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your inclosing an envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

Address **M. A. DAUPHIN,**
New Orleans, La.,
or **M. A. DAUPHIN,**
Washington, D. C.,

By ordinary letter, containing **Money Order,** issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

"**REMEMBER,** that the payment of Prizes is **GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS** of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution, whose chartered rights are recognized in the Highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes."

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a ticket **ISSUED BY US** in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is a swindle. wed sun mon wky

FOR SALE!

Saw Mill and Brick Machinery,

PLANER, DWELLINGS, ETC.,

CONSISTING OF

ONE TANNER & DELANEY SAW MILL, capacity 25,000 feet per day.
One DeLoach saw mill, capacity 25,000 feet per day.
One Erie City 55-horse power engine.
One Tanner & Delaney 40-horse power engine.
One Tanner & Delaney 60-horse power boiler.
One Erie City 60-horse power boiler.
One Egan Excelsior No. 4 planer.
One Hermance & Rowley gang edger.
One Hermance & Rowley combined bolter and lath mill.
One H. B. Smith Machine company heavy resaw.
One H. B. Smith Machine company No. 3 six-inch moulder, cut four sides.
One Tanner & Delaney pole road locomotive and 10 cars.
One P. L. Sword & Sons improved brick machine.
Shaftings, pulleys, logging drays, carts, wheelbarrows, etc.; also a fine dwelling, substantial saw mill building, planer shed, and a number of other buildings.

The above property is at Bynum, Ala., on Georgia Pacific railroad, and can be examined at any time. For prices and terms address

JAMES L. BARNWELL, Bynum, Ala., or
H. B. CANTEY, Assignee, Anniston, Ala.
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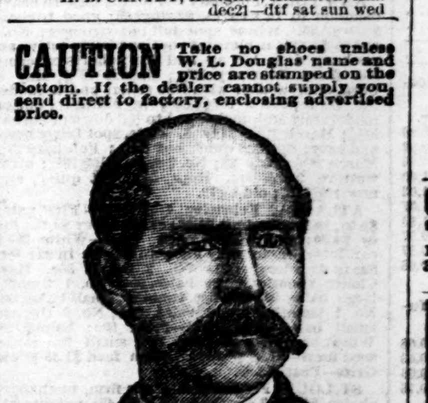
CAUTION Take no shoes unless W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom. If the dealer cannot supply you, send direct to factory, enclosing advertised price.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

Fine Calf, Heavy Laced Grain and Creedmoor Waterproof.
Best in the world. Examine his
$5.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE.
$4.00 HAND-SEWED WELT SHOE.
$3.50 POLICE AND FARMERS' SHOE.
$2.50 EXTRA VALUE CALF SHOE.
$2.25 & $2 WORKINGMEN'S SHOES.
$2.00 and $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
All made in Congress, Button and Lace.

$3 & $2 SHOES FOR LADIES.

$1.75 SHOE FOR MISSES.

Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting.
W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
G. H. & A. W. FORCE, 33 Whitehall.
PRICE & PORTER, 24 Marietta St.
J.E. WARNOCK, 61 Peachtree St.
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HAS NEVER BEEN KNOWN TO FAIL
CURES IN 1 TO 3 DAYS

H.G.C.

GUARANTEED TO BE SUPERIOR TO ANY KNOWN REMEDY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE H.G.C. CHEMICAL CO. JACKSONVILLE FLA.

At wholesale by A. J. HALTIWANGER. Sold by all druggists.

CIGARS.

The Purest and the Best.

This is an age of adulteration and cheap goods. Most every article has its counterpart in something cheaper. Groceries are adulterated in almost every conceivable form. Take sugar, for instance. It is very seldom you can get the pure, genuine stuff.

It is that way with Tobacco and Cigars. Probably in no business is the adulteration carried to such an extent as in cigar making. It is right cleverly done, too. A fair-looking and unobjectionable wrapper is filled with trash; merely the pickings and scraps around a tobacco factory. The filling is subjected to chemicals, and furnishes a right decent smoke for the time being. In fact, you can hardly tell whether you are smoking a strictly pure Havana cigar or one of a cheap and adulterated grade. The effect may be observed afterward. While a cheap cigar may be smoked with almost as much pleasure and scarcely feel the effect at the time, yet it will have a deleterious bearing on the human system. There is wherein the danger lies in smoking cheap cigars. It is an old saying, and one that is strictly true, that "it is the best to get the best." Good goods, pure goods, are never hurtful. Instead of having a hurtful character, they have more of a building up, invigorating effect. There is nothing so invigorating, so restful, so delicious, and that drives away care more effectively than a real first-class cigar.

It is our intention to call your attention to two brands that have the approval of connoiseurs all over the country. These brands have been weighed in the balance and found not wanting. To a thoughtful person it is almost useless to call their attention to these brands. They know them. They have usec them. The brands of the cigars referred to, are:

"The Rabbit Foot."

"The Three Kings."

They are manufactured by the celebrated house of Lichtenstein Bros., of New York, and are sold to the trade by Harralson Bros. & Co., of this city. Lichtenstein Bros. are probably the best cigar manufacturers in America, and turn out only the very best class of goods. These cigars are retailed at 5 cents. They are regarded by many to be as good as the regular 10-cent cigar. They are sold to the southern and southwestern trade through the large wholesale house of Harralson Bros. & Co. So popular have they become since being placed on the market that there is scarcely a town throughout the southeastern states that these cigars are not well and favorably known. If you have not had an opportunity to buy them, ask your dealer to order you a box. They furnish a mild, pleasant, restful smoke. sun tues fri

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

A RELIABLE REMEDY!

For Pain of All Kinds.

CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and Croup. HEALS Burns, Scalds, Cuts, etc. Most Economical Medicine in the World. Should be in every family.

LARGE BOTTLE FOR 25 CENTS.

All Druggists. NELSON & CO., Boston.
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EWBANK'S "TOPAZ"

"TOPAZ" CINCHONA CORDIAL

THE GEM of TONICS

For the BLOOD, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, MALARIA, FEVER & AGUE, CHILLS and FEVER, DENGUE FEVER, LIVER and KIDNEYS, DYSENTERY, Etc. For ladies in delicate health, weak and sickly children, there is no remedy that can compete with the CORDIAL. It restores lost VITAL POWERS and builds up the wasted system. Indorsed by leading physicians and druggists.

Send for handsome book. Mention this paper.

The "Topaz" Cinchona Cordial Co.
ATLANTA, GA., U. S. A.

GOOD MEN WANTED to handle the great MONEY SAVING WORK, COMPLETE "HORSE-BOOK & STOCK-DOCTOR." 13 Departments. 750 Engravings. Sales Sure—Fast. 30 Days Time. N. D. THOMPSON PUB. CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.
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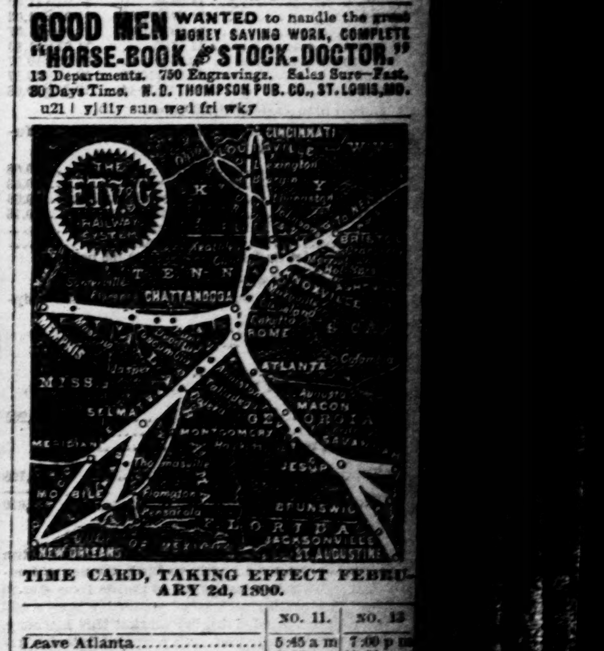

TIME CARD, TAKING EFFECT FEBRUARY 2d, 1890.

	NO. 11.	NO. 13
Leave Atlanta	5:45 a m	7:00 p m
Arrive Macon	9:05 a m	10:20 p m
Leave Macon	9:20 a m	10:25 p m
Arrive Jesup	2:58 p m	3:50 a m
Arrive Brunswick	5:15 p m	6:10 a m
Arrive Savannah	7:30 p m	8:40 a m
Arrive Waycross	4:18 p m	4:55 a
Arrive Jacksonville	6:30 p m	7:35 a m
Leave Jacksonville	7:40 p m	8:45 a m
Arrive St. Augustine	8:55 p m	10:10 a m

Pullman Palace cars on both trains, for Jacksonville, without change.

Pullman Compartment cars leave Atlanta 7 p. m for Brunswick.

B. W. WRENN, G. P. & T. A.,
Knoxville, Tenn.
CHAS. N. KIGHT, A. G. P. A.,
Atlanta, Ga.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 4, 1890.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at ⅛ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.	Bid.	Asked.
New Georgia 4½s 30 year	119½	120
Georgia 7s, gold	102	103
Georgia 7s, 1896	115	—
S. C. Brown	102	—
Savannah 5s	105	107
Atlanta 8s 1902	126	—
Atlanta 8s, 1892	104	—
Atlanta 7s, 1904	118	—
Atlanta 7s, 1899	113	—
Atlanta 6s, long date	114	—
Atlanta 6s, short date	100	—
Atlanta 5s, long date	105½	107
Atlanta 4½s	100	105
Augusta 7s, long date	115	—
Macon 6s	114	—
Columbus 5s	103	—
ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.		
Atlanta National	300	—
Atlanta Banking company	125	—
Germania Loan and Banking Co.	102½	—
Merchants Bank	150	—
Bank of the State of Georgia	150	—
Gate City National	140	—
Capital City	109	—
Lowry Banking Company	130	—
Merch. & Mechanics B'k'g & L'n.	95	100
Atlanta Trust and Banking Co	124	—
Traders' Bank	100	—
RAILROAD BONDS.		
Georgia 6s, 1897	107½	—
Georgia 6s, 1910	113	—
Georgia 6s, 1922	115	—
Central 7s, 1893	105	—
Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta	108	110
Atlanta and Charlotte, 1st	117	119
Atlanta and Charlotte, income	100	—
Western of Alabama, 2d	103	104
Georgia Pacific, 1st	111	113
Georgia Pacific, 2d	81	83
Americus, Prest. & L'pkin 1st 7s	110	115
Marietta and North Georgia	105	—
Sav., Americus and Mont. 1st	95	98
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Georgia	204	206
Atlanta and Charlotte	88	90
Southwestern	131½	133
Central	122	124
Central debenture	99	101
Augusta and Savannah	139	—
Atlanta and West Point	109	111
Atlanta and West Point debenture	100	101½

THE STOCK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, February 4.—The stock market today was active, irregular and for some time feverish, but the general drift of prices was downward in the forenoon and upward later in the day, with the result of leaving a great majority of the list fractionally higher than last night. These had a tendency to affect values, but the most important at the opening of business was a story that a large syndicate had purchased a controlling interest in the Reading, and proposed to oust the present management. This caused liberal buying by the shorts, and Reading showed some of the old time activity and strength in the first hour, and the price was forced above forty and held there for the remaider of the day. The same influence, however, was a depressing one in the Jersey Central, as the arrangements with that road, according to the story, where to be abrogated and that stock dropped 3½ per cent, and recovered only a portion of the loss. Short interest is again very large, and if rumors of a combination to advance Reading and Lackawana to materially higher prices is true, the shorts in those shares will be quietly forced to the wall. Brokers generally reported small offerings of stock this afternoon, and advances were made upon small purchases, nothing like the animation in the first hour being ran at any subsequent period. Trusts were inclined to weakness, and though lead declined stubbornly and rallied fully, sugar was weak in the last part of the day with indications of inside selling. The market closed quiet but firm and generally at the best prices. Among those which are higher, Burlington shows an advance of 1⅝, and Rock Island of 1⅛, while Jersey Central is down 2¾, Short Line, 1¾; sugar, 1¼, and Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred, one per cent. Sales of listed aggregated 217,000 shares; unlisted, 49,000.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The stock market Exchange quiet and steady at 484½@488½.

Money easy at 3@4.

Subtreasury balances: Coin $162,598,000; currency, $6,292,000.

Governments dull but firm; 4s 123¼; 4½s 104½.

State bonds dull but steady.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	107	N. O. Pacific 1st	92⅝
do. Class B 5s	110	N. Y. Central	106½
Ga. 7s, mortgage	101¾	N'f'k Western pre.	62⅛
N. & C. 6s	124	Northern Pacific	32⅛
do. 4s	97	do. preferred	75⅛
S. C. con. Brown	102	Pacific Mail	39⅜
Tennessee 6s	107½	Reading	49⅜
Tennessee 5s	102	Rich. & Alleghany	23
Tenn. settlem't 3s	74¼	Rich. & W. P. Ter'l.	22⅛
Virginia 6s	48	Rock Island	93⅞
Virginia consols	35	St. Paul	69⅜
Chicago and N. W.	110⅜	do. preferred	115⅛
do. preferred	140½	Texas Pacific	21⅛
Del and Lack	136⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron	83
Erie	27	Union Pacific	67⅜
East Tenn., new	9⅞	N. J. Central	116
Lake Shore	106	Missouri Pacific	74⅝
Louisville & Nash.	89	Western Union	84¾
Memphis & Char.	54	Cotton Oil trust	27½
Mobile & Ohio	16	Brunswick	32
Nash. & Chat.	102	‡Offered.	§Ex-rights.

*Bid. †Ex-dividend.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 4, 1890.

The following is the statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock:

	RECEIPTS.		EXPORTS.		STOCK.	
	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.	1889.
Saturday	20052	15380	16496	33296	678500	912769
Monday	25814	21714	28974	26732	655943	907746
Tuesday	34445	16209	33752	23273	653669	904041
Wednesday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	80311	53303	79322	83301		

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
February	10.91@10.94	10.88@10.89
March	10.95@....	10.91@10.92
April	11.00@....	10.95@10.96
May	11.04@....	10.99@11.00
June	11.07@11.08	11.02@11.03
July	11.10@11.11	11.06@11.07
August	11.11@....	11.09@11.10
September	10.55@....	10.55@10.57
October	10.20@10.25	10.15@10.17
November	10.10@10.14	10.06@10.08

Closed firm; sales 102,000 bales.

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January		July	10.68
February	10.38	August	10.63
March	10.41	September	10.06
April	10.46	October	9.76
May	10.53	November	
June	10.60	December	

Closed quiet and steady; sales 29,100 bales.

Local—Market steady; middling 10 5-16c.

The following is our table of receipts and shipments:

Receipts	257	
Receipts previously	137,521	
Total	137,778	
Stock September 1	487	
Grand total		138,265
Shipments		
Shipped previously	131,195	
Total		131,195
Stock on hand		7,670

Henry Clews & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, February 4—[Special.]—The cotton market continues a puzzle to both elements, fluctuating within a range of 10 points from day to day. The closing prices of yesterday warranted the prediction of a higher market this morning, but it was learned that both port and interior receipts would run in excess of last year. This caused extensive selling of long cotton by the scalpers, and a decline of 9 points was established, but a little animation occurred just before the end of the session with a recovery of 1@2 points, and for some reason the tone was made to read firm when it should have been nominally steady. Galveston 1-16c lower. HENRY CLEWS & CO.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

NEW YORK, February 4—Futures advanced slightly e3rly in the day with Liverpool higher and the south buying, as well as the room shorts, but later the advance was lost, and a decline of 3@5 points followed owing to liberal receipts at the ports and interior towns, a quiet and rather easy closing in Liverpool, dull and depressed southern markets, southern selling and bear attacks. There is understood to be some foreign selling of April. Cotton on the spot was quiet.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, February 4—12:15 p. m.—Cotton quiet and in moderate inquiry; middling uplands 6; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 500; receipts 24,000; American 21,200; uplands low middling clause February delivery 5 59-65, 5 60-64; February and March delivery 5 59-64, 5 60-64; March and April delivery 5 61-64, 5 62-64; May and June delivery 6 2-64, 6 1-64; July and August 6 3-64; August and September delivery 6 1-64; futures opened quiet.

LIVERPOOL, February 4—2:00 p. m.—Sales of American 7,000 basles; uplands low middling clause February delivery 5 60-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 60-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 62-64, sellers; April and May delivery 6 62-64, sellers; May and June delivery 6, sellers; June and July delivery 6 1-64, buyers; July and August delivery 6 2-64, buyers; August and September delivery 6 3-64, buyers; September and October delivery 6 1-64, sellers; futures steady.

LIVERPOOL, February 4—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause February delivery 5 59-64, buyers; February and March delivery 5 59-64, buyers; March and April delivery 5 61-64, value; April and May delivery 5 63-64, sellers; May and June delivery 6 1-64, sellers; June and July delivery 6 2-64, sellers; July and August delivery 6 3-64, sellers; August and September delivery 6, sellers; futures closed quiet.

NEW YORK, February 4—Cotton quiet; sales 192 bales; middling uplands 10 15-16; Orleans 11 3-16; net receipts 6,895; gross 15,238; stock 135,024.

GALVESTON, February 4—Cotton steady; middling 10½; net receipts 3,119 bales; gross 3,119; sales 269; stock 49,371.

NORFOLK, February 4—Cotton steady; middling 10 9-16; net receipts 3,209 bales; gross 3,277; stock 46,628; sales 635; exports coastwise 224.

BALTIMORE, February 4—Cotton nominal; middling 10 15-16; net receipts 6 bales; gross 1,868; sales —; to spinners —; stock 9,407; exports to continent 1,519; coastwise 300.

BOSTON, February 4—Cotton quiet but firm; middling 11⅛; net receipts 825 bales; gross 4,874; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 2,078.

WILMINGTON, February 4—Cotton quiet; middling 10⅝; net receipts 138 bales; gross 138; sales none; stock 12,234.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4—Cotton steady; middling 11⅛; net receipts 197 bales; gross 207; sales none; stock 12,003.

SAVANNAH, February 4 — Cotton dull; middling 10 5-16; net receipts 2,439 bales; gross 2,439; sales 800; stock 62,890; exports coastwise 2,521.

NEW ORLEANS, February 4—Cotton steady; middling 10⅜; net receipts 14,073 bales; gross 14,821; sales 6,000; stock 269,844; exports to Great Britain 17,524; to continent 5,833; coastwise 2,236.

MOBILE, February 4—Cotton nominal; middling 10 5-16; net receipts 698 bales; gross 698; sales none; stock 25,134; exports coastwise 296.

MEMPHIS, February 4—Cotton quiet; middling 10½; net receipts 2,413 bales; shipments 1,921; sales 400; to spinners none; stock 100,286.

AUGUSTA, February 4—Cotton firm; middling 10⅜; net receipts 1,025 bales; shipments 127; sales 512; stock 24,486.

CHARLESTON, February 4—Cotton steady; middling 10½; net receipts 447 bales; gross 447; sales 500; stock 26,266; exports to continent 1,500; coastwise 945.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, February 4—A good business was transacted in wheat, and there was a moderate action to the market. The opening was weaker and ¼@⅜c lower, then eased off a trifle more, but later became strong and advanced ¾c, held steadily and closed about ⅛c higher than yesterday. The early weakness was attributed to reported increase on ocean passage and possibly to mild weather here. Advices from San Francisco reported a weaker market for wheat and more favorable weather. The result was that offerings were quite free, and the market ruled easy. Later a steady advance of ⅝@¾c followed, which was due to a rumor of a large line of wheat being taken at Baltimore for export, but possibly as much to some short covering.

Corn—A fair speculative business was transacted, the market ruling quite active and weak early in the session, after which it became more quiet and firmer. Selling was quite general early, especially of May and July, which received the most attention. The general impression is that there will be a cut in rates from the west in the near future, which no doubt induced considerable short selling. The sharp recovery after the early decline was due to purchases of a large local speculator. The market closed a shade better than yesterday.

Oats were quiet and steady. About the only outside business was selling for May against holdings in the interior.

Mess pork—Trading was only moderately active. The feeling was stronger, and prices ruled higher with trading chiefly in May contracts. Prices were not fully supported to the close.

Lard—A quiet and comparatively steady feeling prevailed, and there were no particular changes to note.

Short ribs—Trading was light with no material change.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
WHEAT—			
March	76¼	76½	76⅝
May	78⅞	79½	79
July	77	77⅞	77½
CORN—			
March	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
May	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
July	32	32⅛	32
OATS—			
May	22¼	22⅜	22½
June	22⅛	22⅛	22
PORK—			
March	10 00	10 00	9 95
May	10 20	10 22½	10 15
LARD—			
March	5 87½	5 90	5 90
May	6 05	6 05	6 02½
SIDES—			
March	4 80	4 85	4 85
May	4 97½	4 97½	4 97½

The Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, February 4—The petroleum market opened firm at 105¼, declined to 104¾, then turned sharply and advanced to 105¾. A reaction followed, and the market closed firm at 104½.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 4, 1890.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

NEW YORK, February 4—Flour, southern heavy; common to fair extra $2.25@2.65; good to choice $2.90@4.85. Wheat, spot dull but stronger; No. 2 red 85¼@85⅝ in elevator; options fairly active and unchanged to ⅛c up and firm; shorts covering; No. 2 red February 85¼; March 86⅛; May 87. Corn, spot weaker with free sellers and a moderate trade; No. 2 36⅛@36¼ in elevator; options moderately and unchanged to ⅛c down; February 37½; March 37⅜; May 3. Oats, spot fairly active and easy; options quiet but firm; February 28⅝; March 28½; May 28; No. 2 spot 28½@28¾; mixed western 27¼@30½. Hops firm but quiet; state new 10@17½; old 8@12.

ATLANTA, February 4—Flour — First patent $5.50; second patent $5.00; extra fancy $4.75; fancy $4.50; family $4.00@4.25. Corn—White 50c in car lots; 51c in dray lots; mixed 49c in car lots; 52c in dray lots. Oats—No. 2 mixed 35c. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, 95c; No. 1 timothy, large bales 90c; choice timothy, small bales, 90c; No. 1 timothy, small bales, 90c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 85c. Meal—Plain 50c; bolted 53c. Wheat bran—Large sacks 80c; small 80. Cotton seed meal—$1.20 ℔ cwt. Steam feed $1.35 ℔ cwt. Grits—Pearl $3.00.

ST. LOUIS, February 4—Flour firm, unchanged; choice $2.70@2.85; fancy $3.30@3.45; patents $4.10@4.20. Wheat closed ⅛@⅜c above yesterday; No. 2 red cash 75¾@76; May 77⅞@78; June 77¾; July 75⅝. Corn lower; closed firm; No. 2 mixed cash 26½; March 26⅝; May 27⅛@27⅜; July 28⅜. Oats firm; No. 2 cash 20 bid; May 21⅞@22⅛.

BALTIMORE, February 4—Flour steady; Howard street and western superfine $2.25@2.75; extra $2.90@3.60; family $3.85@4.40; city mills Rio brands extra $4.25@4.50. Wheat, southern steady; Fultz 74@84; longberry 75@85; western dull; No. 2 winter red spot and February 81@81¼. Corn, southern dull; white 38@40; yellow 34@36.

CHICAGO, February 4—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady and unchanged: winter wheat $2.00@4.35; spridg wheat $1.10@4.70. No. 2 spring wheat 75¼; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 75¼. No. 2 corn 28⅜. No. 2 oats 20⅝@21.

CINCINNATI, February 4—Flour easy; family $2.90@3.20; fancy $3.60@3.80. Wheat dull; No. 2 red 76@77. Corn scarce; No. 2 mixed 31. Oats; No. 2 mixed 24½@25.

LOUISVILLE, February 4—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 75; No. 2 longberry 77. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed 32½; do. white 33. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed on track 24.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, February 4—Coffee—Arbuckle's and Levering's roasted 24½c for 100 ℔ cases. Green—Extra choice 22½c; choice 20@21; good 19½c; fair 19c; common 17½@18c. Sugar—Granulated 7¼c; off granulated 7⅛c; powdered 8¼c; cut loaf 8⅛c; white extra C 7⅛c; yellow extra C 6¾c. Syrup—New Orleans choice 48@50c; prime 35@40c; common 30@35c. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 28@30c. Teas—Black 35@55c; green 40@60c. Nutmegs 65@75c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 8@9c. Jamaica ginger 18c; race 7½@8½c. Singapore pepper 18@20c. Mace 75@80c. Rice—Chice 6½c; good 5½@6c; common 4¾@5c; imported Japan 6@7c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.60; Virginia 75c. Cheese—Full cream 11½c; skim 9@10c. White fish—½ bbls $3.25@3.50; pails 50c. Soaps—Tallow, 100 bars 75 ℔s $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars 60 ℔s, $2.00@2.25; tallow, 60 bars 60 ℔s, $2.25@2.50. Candles—Peraffine 12½@14c; star 10@11c. Matches—400s $4.00; 300s $3.00@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.75; 60s 5 gross $3.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk, 4@4½c; kegs, 1 ℔ packages, 4¾c; cases, assorted, 5½ ℔s, 5¼c; ¼ ℔ 6c. Crackers—X soda 5c; XXX soda 5½c; X pearl oyster 5c; XXX do. 5¼c; lemon cream 8c; cornhills 10c. Candy—Assorted stick 9¼c; French mixed 12½c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; mackerel $4.75@5.00; salmon $7.00@8.50; F.W. oysters $1.85@2.00; G. W. $1.25; corn $2.00@2.75; tomatoes $1.75@2.50. Ball potash $2.75@3.00. Starch—Pearl 4c; lump 4½c; nickel package $3.00; celluloid $5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints $1.00@1.10; quarts $1.50@1.75.

NEW ORLEANS, February 4—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes common and prime 17¼@20¼. Sugar, Louisiana open kettle strong; strictly prime to choice 5 a 5 7-16; fully fair to prime 4⅞; good common 4⅜@4 7-16; centrifugals dull; plantation granulated 6 13-16; off do. 6⅝; choice white 6¼; off white 5⅞; choice yellow clarified 5⅞; prime do. 5⅝@5 11-16; off do. 5½. Molasses strong; Louisiana open kettle, no sound goods in first hands; ferment 18@30; centrifugals, fancy 31; choice 29; strictly prime 27@28; good prime 23@25; prime 18@20; good fair 17; good common 16. Louisiana syrup 30. Rice steady; Louisiana ordinary to good 3¼@4½.

NEW YORK, February 4—Coffee, options closed barely steady and quiet; February 15.95@16.00; March 15.90@15.95; May 15.80@15.95; spot firm and more active; Rio cargoes 19¾. Sugar, raw steady and quiet; fair to good refining 5⅛; centrifugal 96-test 5⅝; refined quiet and easy; C 5⅛@5⅜; extra C 5⅛@5¾; white do. 5⅞@6⅛; yellow C 5¼@5⅜; off A 5⅞@5 15-16; mould A 6½; standard A 6¼; confectioners A 6⅛; cut loaf and crushed 7⅛; powdered 6⅝; granulated 6⅝; cubes 6⅝. Molasses, foreign firm; 50-test 21; New Orleans strong; open kettle common to fancy 31@44. Rice strong and active; domestic 4¼@6; Japan 4¼@5¼.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, February 4 — Provisions steady. Pork $10.25. Lard, prime steam 5.65@5.70. Dry salt meats, shoulders 3.80@3.90; long clear 4.80; clear ribs 4.80; short clear 5.12½@5.25. Bacon, boxed shoulders 4.37½; long clear 5.65; clear ribs 5.55@5.70; clear sides 5.75@5.80; hams 9½@12¼.

NEW YORK, February 4—Pork quiet but firm; new mess $10.75@11.25; old $10.00@10.50; extra prime $9.50@10.00. Middles quiet; short clear 5.25. Lard dull but steady; western steam spot 6.20 bid; sales at 6.22½; city steam 5.70; options, February 6.18; March 6.25; May 6.31.

ATLANTA, February 4—Clear ribs sides boxed 5½; ice-cured bellies 8½. Sugar-cured hams 11@12, according to brand and average; California 6¼; canvassed shoulders 6¼@6½; breakfast bacon 10½@12. Lard—Pure leaf 7⅞@8; leaf 7¼@7½; refined 5⅞.

LOUISVILLE, February 4—Provisions active and fairly steady. Bacon, clear sides 5.75; clear ribs 7.75; shoulders 5.00. Bulk meats, clear sides 5.25; clear ribs 5.50; shoulders 4.50. Mess pork $11.00. Hams, sugar-cured 10@10½. Lard, prime steam in tierces 6.

CHICAGO, February 4—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $9.85@9.87½. Lard 5.82½. Short ribs, loose 4.80@5.85. Dry salt shoulders boxed 4.25@4.37½; short clear sides boxed 5.00@5.05.

CINCINNATI, February 4—Pork quiet at $10.25. Lard firm; current make 5.80. Bulk meats firm; short ribs 4.87½. Bacon firm; short clear 6.12½.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, February 4—Turpentine dull; nothing doing; rosin firm; strained $1.05 bid; good strained $1.10; tar firm at $1.40; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.20; yellow dip and virgin $2.20.

NEW YORK, February 4—Rosin quiet; common to good strained $1.17½@1.20; turpentine lower and quiet at 43@43¼.

CHARLESTON, February 4—Turpentine nominal at 40½; rosin firm; good strained $1.10.

SAVANNAH, February 4—Turpentine steady at 39¼@39½; rosin firm at $1.07½@1.12½.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, February 4—Horses—Plug $65@90; good drive $150@200; drivers $125@140; fine $250@300. Mules—14½ to 15 hands $115@150; 15½ to 16 hands $150@200. Cattle—Tennessee steers $3.00@4.00; Georgia raised $2.00@5.00. Hogs—None on the market. Sheep—Tennessee $3.00@4.00; lambs $5.00@5.50.

CINCINNATI, February 4—Hogs stronger; common and light $3.50@3.90; packing and butchers $3.85@4.00.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, February 4—Apples $5.00@5.50 ℔ bbl. Lemons $3.25@4.00. Oranegs $3.00@3.50. Cocoanuts 5½c. Pineapples $3.00 ℔ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.75@2.00. Figs 13@18c. Raisins—New London $3.50@5.50; ½ boxes $1.75; ¼ boxes 90. Currants 7½@8c. Leghorn citron 27c. Nuts—Almonds 17c; pecans 10@12c; Brazil 12c; filberts 12½c; walnuts 16c. Malaga grapes, 50 ℔ barrel $8.00.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, February 4—Eggs 12½c. Butter—Choice Tennessee 20@22½c; other grades 12½@14c. Poultry — Hens 30c; young chickens, large 18@25c; small 10@14c. Irish potatoes $2.25. Sweet potatoes 80c. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 10@12c. Onions $4.00. Cabbage 2c.

EAST TENNESSEE, VA.,& GA. RAILWAY

Georgia Division. — Condensed Schedule in Effect November 24, 1889.

BETWEEN ATLANTA AND BRUNSWICK.
SOUTH BOUND.

		DAILY.	DAILY.
Leave Atlanta	....	12 40 a m	7 00 p m
Arrive Macon	....	4 10 a m	10 00 p m
Leave Macon	....	4 15 a m	10 15 p m
Arrive Jesup	....	9 50 a m	3 05 a m
Arrive Brunswick	....	11 50 a m	5 00 a m
Arrive Savannah	....	12 14 p m	8 40 a m
Arrive Waycross	....	11 50 a m	4 30 a m
Arrive Jacks'nvlle	....	2 10 p m	7 20 a m
NORTH BOUND.			
Leave Jacks'nvlle	....	7 00 a m	8 15 p m
Leave Savannah	....	7 09 a m	3 40 p m
Leave Jesup	....	10 40 a m	1 20 a m
Leave Brunswick	....	8 15 a m	11 00 p m
Arrive Macon	....	4 45 p m	7 10 a m
Arrive Atlanta	....	7 30 p m	10 30 a m
ATLANTA TO CINCINNATI.			
Leave Atlanta	....	7 40 p m	2 00 p m
Leave Rome	....	10 55 p m	4 45 p m
Leave Dalton	....	12 07 nght	6 00 p m
Arrive Chattan'ga	....	27 25 a m	7 30 p m
Leave Chattan'ga	....	7 55 a m	8 00 p m
Arrive Lexington	....	....	....
Arrive Cincinnati	....	6 42 p m	6 45 a m
ATLANTA TO MEMPHIS.			
Leave Atlanta	....	2 00 p m	7 40 p m
Arrive Chattan'ga	....	7 25 p m	6 45 a m
Leave Chattan'ga	....	7 30 p m	7 00 a m
Arrive Memphis	....	6 30 a m	6 25 p m
Leave Atlanta	....	2 00 p m	7 40 p m
Arrive Rome	....	4 45 p m	10 50 p m
Arrive Dalton	....	6 00 p m	12 07 nght
Arrive Chattan'ga	....	7 30 p m	6 45 a m
Leave Chattan'ga	9 25 a m	11 35 p m	5 50 a m
Leave Cleveland	10 45 a m	1 05 a m	7 14 a m
Arrive Knoxville	1 10 p m	3 40 a m	10 30 a m
Arrive Bristol	5 30 p m	7 40 a m	9 00 p m
Leave Roanoke	11 45 p m	2 00 p m	2 00 p m
Leave Lynchburg	5 15 a m	4 00 p m	4 00 p m
L've Charlottesv'e	3 40 a m	6 10 p m	6 10 p m
A'ive Washington	10 40 a m	10 40 p m	10 40 p m
L've Washington.	11 00 a m	11 20 p m	11 20 p m
Arrive Baltimore.	12 00 noon	12 40 a m	12 40 a m
A'ive Philadelp'ia	2 20 p m	3 45 a m	3 45 a m
Arrive New York.	4 50 p m	6 50 a m	6 50 a m
Leave Roanoke	11 45 p m	1 55 p m	1 55 p m
L've Nat'l Bridge	1 15 a m	3 25 p m	3 25 p m
Arrive Luray	5 37 a m	7 40 p m	7 40 p m
Leave Luray	5 42 a m	8 00 p m	8 00 p m
Arrive Shee'h J'c	7 30 a m	9 57 p m	9 57 p m
Ar've Hagerstown	8 15 a m	10 45 p m	10 45 p m
Arrive Harrisburg	10 25 a m	1 05 a m	1 05 a m
A'ive Philadelp'ia	1 25 p m	4 25 a m	2 25 a m
Arrive New York	4 00 p m	7 10 a m	7 10 a m
HAWKINSVILLE BRANCH.			
Leave Cochran	....	4 45 p m	6 00 a m
Arrive Haw'sville	....	5 30 p m	6 50 a m
Leave Hawk'sville	....	2 10 p m	4 30 a m
Arrive Cochran	....	2 55 p m	5 15 a m

Trains leaving Chattanooga 9:25 a. m., Pullman sleeping cars to Washington via. Lynchburg.

Train leaving Atlanta at 12:00 noon. Pullman and Mann sleeping cars Atlanta to Jacksonville.

Train leaving Atlanta 2;00 p. m., Pullman and Mann sleeping cars Atlanta to Cincinnati.

Train leaving Atlanta 7:40 p. m. unites at Rome with Pullman sleeper for New York without change.

All trains have Pullman sleeping cars between Chattanooga and Washington without change.

CHAS. N. KIGHT, As't Gen. Pas. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
B. W. WRENN, Gen. Pas. & Ticket Ag't. Knoxville, Tenn.

GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF R. R.

COLUMBUS, Ga., January 2, 1890.—On and after this date the following schedule will be operated:

NORTH BOUND.			
Leave Columbus	1 00 pm	4 30 pm	* 7 00 am
Arrive Griffin	3 50 pm	7 30 pm	*10 00 am
Arrive Atlanta	5 45 pm	9 30 pm	*11 45 am
SOUTH BOUND.			
Leave Atlanta	7 00 am	2 15 pm	* 7 00 am
Leave Griffin	8 28 am	4 05 pm	* 8 28 am
Arrive Columbus	11 25 am	7 00 pm	*11 25 am

*Sunday only. CLIFTON JONES, G. P. A.

ABOUT GLOVES.

When you are buying *gloves* remember that there is such a thing as a price that is too *cheap*. It is better to pay a fair price and get good gloves like Hutchinson's. They are made from selected skins in the best manner and are warranted to be the most serviceable made. If you want to know more about gloves in general and Hutchinson's Gloves in particular, enclose stamp for the book About Gloves. It will interest you. ESTABLISHED 1862.

JOHN C. HUTCHINSON, Johnstown, N. Y.

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Buy and sell exchange.
Collections made on all accessible points.
Allow interest on time deposits. tf

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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $300,000
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Accommodations to customers limited solely by the requirements of sound banking principles.

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CAPITAL AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS $190,000.

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and others solicited. Ready at all times to extend to customers any accommodations consistent with sound banking.

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—OUR—
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Is run on a different plan to that of any bank in the state. Call and let us explain our plan.
oct 14—d 1yr finan col

W. H. PATTERSON,
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$10,000—Savannah, Americus and Montgomery first 6s.
$10,000—Atlanta and Florida first 6s.
$20,000—Savannah and Western first 5s.
$10,000—Central Railroad Debentures.
50 Shares Southwestern Railroad Stock.
20 Shares East Atlanta Land Co. Stock.
$10,000—Georgia 4½—1910 Bonds.
Wanted—Central Bank Block Stock and other investments.

CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.
($100,000.)

6 per cent interest paid on time deposits. Transact a general banking business. When you change yourbank try us. Open 8 to 4.
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tf F. W. MILLER & CO.

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oct15 1y top fin col

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8 PER CENT NET TO LENDERS.
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15 Years in Iowa, and 10 Years in Georgia and Alabama.

Three Million Dollars negotiated without loss of a dollar. Loans of $300 to $5,000 on hand, for sale almost any day from October to May. I will be glad to submit copies of applications for loans to investors at any time for consideration, and will consider it a favor to be asked to do so, either by mail or in person. C. P. N. BARKER,
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Individual Liability Same as National Banks.

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We draw our own
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
on Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, Austria and other European countries. Invite the accounts of individuals, banks, bankers, firms and corporations. Issue
DEMAND CERTIFICATES
or book in
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
to draw interests at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum if left 60 days.
4 per cent per annum if left six months.
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top col fin p

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CAPITAL $100,000.
JAMES R. WYLY, Pres. | W.J. VANDYKE, V.Pres.
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826 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

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Cash Capital, - - - - - - 84,749.16
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Loans money on Real Estate on the installment plan in amounts from $100 up.
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Best Canadian Malt, choice Bohemian, Bavarian and California Hops only are used for the manufacture of our Beer, and which are free for inspection to all at our brewery, corner Harris street and Courtland avenue.

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Room 43, Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga. tf—10-19

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HUGH V. WASHINGTON,
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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
6½ Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga.

EDMUND W. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
No. 55½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 512.

AZMON MURPHEY,
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THOMAS WILLINGHAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.	DEPART.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.	
*No. 3, from Savannah ....7 00 am	*No. 2, to Macon, Albany, Thomasville and Sanannah......7 00 am
*No. 15, from Griffin and East Point.....8 00 am	No. 20, to Hapeville, ...11 50 am
*No. 11, from Jacksonville, Albany and Macon...........12 00 pm	*No. 12, to Macon, Albany and Jacksonville, ...2 15 pm
No. 19, from Hapeville and E. Point...1 50 pm	*No. 16, to East Point and Griffin.....5 00 pm
*No. 1, from Jacksonville, Savannah and Macon.........9 30 pm	*No. 4, to Macon, Savannah and Jacksonville ....7 05 pm
EAST TENN., VA. & GA. R'Y.	
*No. 14, from Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville.......10 30 am	*No. 12, for Rome, New York, Cincinnati, Kn'xville and Memphis, and Ala. points....7 40 pm
*No. 13, from New York, Knoxville, Nashville and Cin'nati..11 50 am	*No. 14, for Rome, Nashville, Cincinnati, New York and Memphis ....2 00 pm
*No. 11, from Cincinnati Nashville and Knoxville..........12 40 am	*No. 11, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville....... 5 45 am
*No. 12, from Savannah, Jacksonville, Brunswick, Macon...7 55 pm	*No. 13, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville.......7 00 p m
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.	
From Chat'ga*.. 6 32am	To Chattanooga* 7 50am
From Marietta.. 8 35am	To Marietta.....11 45am
From Rome.....11 05am	To Chattanooga* 1 35pm
From Chat'ga*.. 1 45pm	To Rome........ 3 45pm
From Marietta.. 2 58pm	To Marietta..... 4 35pm
From Chat'ga*.. 6 40pm	To Chattanooga* 6 18pm
From Chat'ga*..10 32pm	To Chattanooga*11 15pm
From Marietta‡.10 30am	To Marietta‡.... 4 00pm
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.	
From Selma*.... 6 50am	To Selma*....... 1 25pm
From West Pt... 9 15am	To West Point.. 3 35pm
From Selma*.... 2 10pm	To Selma*....... 9 50pm
GEORGIA RAILROAD.	
From Augusta*. 6 30am	To Augusta*.... 8 00am
From Covin't'n.. 7 55am	To Decatur...... 8 55am
From Decatur...10 15am	To Clarkston....12 10pm
From Augusta*. 1 00pm	To Augusta*.... 2 45pm
From Clarkston. 2 20pm	To Decatur...... 3 45pm
From Decatur... 4 45pm	To Covington... 6 20pm
Brom Augusta*. 5 45pm	To Augusta*....11 15pm
PIEDMONT AIR-LINE. (Richmond and Danville Railroad.)	
From Lula...... 7 50am	To Washington*. 7 10am
From Wash'ton*11 00am	To Lula.......... 4 30pm
From Wash'ton* 9 40pm	To Washington*. 6 00pm
GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.	
From Gre'n'ille*. 6 05am	To Birm'gham*. 1 13pm
From Tal'poosa*. 9 15am	To Tallapoosa*.. 5 00pm
From Birm'm*.. 2 00pm	To Greenville*..10 45pm
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.	
From Fort Valley *11 50 am and 6 15 pm	To Fort Valley *3 05 pm and 7 00 am

*Daily. ‡Sunday only. All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

CHATTANOOGA, ROME AND COLUMBUS RAILROAD.

IN EFFECT SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1889.

Daily.	No. 1. Passenger Daily.	STATIONS	No. 2. Passeng'r Daily.	No. 4. Passn'g'r Daily.
L4.50 p m	L 9.00 a m	L Chatt A	A6.10 p m	A10.20am
4.55 p m	9.05 a m	..Shops..	6.05 p m	10.15 a m
		Belt Cros		9.52 a m
5.16 p m	9.26 a m	Miss Rdg	5.40 p m	9.40 a m
5.30 p m	9.40 a m	Craw Spg	5.30 p m	9.29 a m
5.41 p m	9.52 a m	Rock Spg	5.20 p m	9.08 a m
6.00 p m	10.12 a m	L'Faye'te	5.01 p m	8.58 a m
6.10 p m	10.20 a m	..Guild..	4.50 p m	8.50 a m
6.18 p m	10.29 a m	M'rtindle	4.42 p m	8.33 a m
6.35 p m	10.48 a m	..Trion..	4.24 p m	8.22 a m
6.46 p m	11.00 a m	Sum'ville	4.12 p m	8.11 a m
6.57 p m	11.11 a m	Rac Mills	4.01 p m	8.00 a m
7.08 p m	11.22 a m	..Lyerly.	3.50 p m	7.48 a m
7.20 p m	11.35 a m	..Clarke.	3.38 p m	7.43 a m
7.25 p m	11.40 a m	.Holland.	3.33 p m	7.24 a m
7.44 p m	11.58 a m	..Camp..	3.15 p m	L6.50 a m
		Lavender		A6.45 a m
8.05 p m	12.18 p m	R&DJun	2.54 p m	
A8.15 p m	A12.30 p m	..Rome..	L2.40 p m	
L8.20 p m	L12.35 p m	..Rome..	A2.35 p m	
8.25 p m	12.40 p m	E. Rome	2.30 p m	
8.39 p m	12.53 p m	Slv'r Crk	2.16 p m	6.30 a m
8.54 p m	1.07 p m	.Summit	2.02 p m	6.17 a m
	1 25 p m	Cedr'twn	L1.45 p m	6.00 a m
A9.10 p m	1.45 p m		A1.25 p m	
		.Youngs.		
	2.12 p m	DugT'wn	12.58 p m	
	2.20 p m	.Felton..	12.52 p m	
	2.42 p m	Buchann	12.35 p m	
	A 3.00 p m	.Kramer	12.15 p m	
	L 3.40 p m	.Kramer	12.01 p m	
	3.57 p m	M'n'ville		
	A 4.15 p m	A Car'nL	L11.45 pm	